DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 11,30,000
Head Office:—
Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branches at Kalbadevi, Sandhurst Bridge and Thakurdwar.
All Kinds of Banking Business Transacted.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 5 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. (Estd. 1919) FOR LIFE, FIRE MARINE, MOTOR ACCIDENT & WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION "EWART HOUSE" Tamarind Land, Fort, Bombay, 1.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No Quarter For Appeasers & Dictators

Roosevelt Proposes "All-Out Aid" To Britain

LET AMERICA BE ARSENAL FOR DEMOCRACIES

Basis Of Future Peace Outlined

"All-out Aid to Britain and those who are resisting aggressor dictators" was the key-note of President Roosevelt's much awaited address to the United States Congress on Monday. He said:

ARSENAL FOR DEMOCRACIES

"Our most useful role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own programme. For what we send abroad we shall be repaid within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities in similar materials or at our own option in other goods which they can produce and which we need."

LET US PLEDGE IT

"Let us say to the democracies," the President declared, "that we, Americans, are vitally concerned in your defence of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, resources and organising powers to give you strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever increasing numbers of ships, planes, tanks and guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

President Roosevelt in the most eagerly awaited speech since President Wilson's historic declaration of war in 1917, to-day reported to a packed 77th Congress on the state of the nation. President Roosevelt declared that he addressed the Congress at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union because at no previous time had American security been as seriously threatened from without as it was that day. After reviewing American history since 1789 President Roosevelt said:

Democracy In Peril

"We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of 'pacification' which began even before Munich and which is being carried out under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every country to-day. The American people have unalterably put their faces against that. The democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arm or secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy. . . . . .

Battle On Four Continents

In performing my constitutional duty to give the Congress information on the state of the Union, I find it necessary to report that the future safety of our country and our Democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders. An armed defence of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents. If that defence fails all the population and all the resources of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia will be dominated by the conquerors."

A Warning

Declaring that it was immature and incidentally untrue for anybody to brag that unprepared America, single-handed and with one hand tied behind its back, could hope to defy the whole world, President Roosevelt gave a warning that no realistic American could expect international generosity, return of true independence, world disarmament or good business from a Dictator's peace. "We must always be wary of those who with sounding brass and tinkling cymbals preach the 'ism' of appeasement."

That Loose Talk

"We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American Eagle in order to feather their own nest. There is much loose talk of immunity from direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously as long as the British Navy retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is improbable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean until he had acquired strategic bases from which to operate."

Americans In Danger

President Roosevelt proceeded: "As long as aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they and not we will choose the time, place and method of their attack. That is why the future of all American Republics is to-day in serious danger. That is why every member of the Executive branch of the Government and every member of Congress face a great responsibility and great accountability".

Three-Point Policy

Declaring that American national policy in foreign affairs was based on decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small and that justice and morality would win in the end, President Roosevelt condensed his policy into three points.

First, by the impressive expression of public will without regard to partisanship, the United States is committed to all-inclusive national defence.

The second, similarly the United States is committed to full support of all those resolute peoples everywhere who are resisting aggression, thereby keeping the war away from this hemisphere.

The third, the United States is committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations of her own security would never permit her to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers".

Pace Of Production

President Roosevelt declared that he was not satisfied with the progress thus far made in production and quicker and better results must be obtained. They were behind schedule in turning out finished aeroplanes, but ahead in building warships. "I shall ask Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and new authorisations to carry on what we have begun and for authority for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations."

Role Of U. S.

President Roosevelt added: "Our most useful role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need manpower. They do need billions of dollars worth of weapons of defence. The time is near when they will not be able to pay ready cash. We cannot and will not tell them that they must surrender because of their present inability to pay for weapons which we know they must have. I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—loans to be repaid in dollars. I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own programme. Nearly all their material would, if the time ever came, be useful for our own defence. For what we send abroad we shall be repaid within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities in similar materials or at our own option in other goods which they can produce and which we need.

Give Strength To Democracies

"Let us say to the democracies". "We, Americans, are vitally concerned in your defence of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, resources and organising powers to give you strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever increasing numbers ships, planes, tanks and guns. This is our purpose and our pledge". In fulfilment of this purpose, we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as breach of International Law and as an act of war our aid to democracies which dare resist their aggression. Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator

(Continued on page 7 col. 3)

NAZI RAIDERS OVER BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Three alerts were sounded in London during daylight hours today probably due to the "Luftwaffe's" desires to see what the weather was like over the British Capital. The first alert was caused by a single reconnaissance plane which turned back on reaching London's outer suburbs

Guns were in action in the later alert periods. Machinegun fire was heard and bombs were dropped in some areas doing some damage to property.

A daylight raid was also made on East Anglia and the southern-eastern approaches to London, but no damage has been reported. Snow is falling heavily over the Straits of Dover to-night and an icy wind is blowing while a mist shrouds the choppy sea.—Reuter.

Cargo Steamer Sinks U-Boat

Story Of An Atlantic Engagement

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Reuter's special correspondent in Gibraltar writes:—

How a Welsh cargo steamer outfired and disabled an U-Boat was described to me here to-day. The cargo steamer, named "Saras-stone" fought an engagement with the U-Boat, finally leaving her with smoke and yellow flames pouring out, showing that the German craft had been hit and seriously damaged.

TABLES TURNED AGAINST CAPTORS

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 6.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Naval Forces in the Mediterranean writes:—

A British sergeant and eight men captured on Christmas Day outside Bardia turned the tables on their captors by battening them down in a hatch when the hundred-ton Italian schooner in which they were being taken to Tobruk was intercepted by an Australian destroyer. The men are now back in the desert.

It was in the middle of the dark and stormy night of December 29 that the destroyer intercepted the schooner "Zingarella" as she tried to creep along the Libyan coast with a hundred Italian soldiers and fifteen naval ratings on board together with their much prized captives from a famous British regiment.

Say 'Mea Culpa'

Nazi Threat To France

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, January 6.

The German wireless station at Stuttgart has warned the French people that even if the Reynauds, Daladiers and 'other boasters' at the Bellevoie prison are punished, the French people will not thereby extinguish before history their debt and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the war.

Nevertheless they are being offered the opportunity to redeem their errors. If France is not to be excluded from the list of nations which are organising a real peace the French must associate themselves to-day with the work of collaboration for the renovation of Europe to which their conquerors have so generously invited them.

The broadcaster declared significantly that the "German Army is Joing the impossible to-day in order that its presence in France should not produce any friction, and it is the duty of Frenchmen to say 'mea culpa' for the sins they have committed and to promise to "collaborate without reticence with the other nations of European Continent."

FRANCO-GERMAN TENSION

BASLE, Jan. 6.

Official circles in Berlin, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" admit that the deterioration in the relations between Berlin and Vichy is increasing and that this will possibly lead to an "entirely new situation".

The correspondent adds that the visit of the Bulgarian premier, M. Filoff, to Vienna is veiled in secrecy although generally it is accepted that political discussions are imminent between Germany and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

AFTER BARDIA, TOBRUK

Town Set On Fire

CONCENTRATED ATTACK BY R.A.F.

ITALIANS ABANDON ADVANCED BASES

CAIRO, Jan. 6.

The R.A.F. have begun heavy bombardment of Tobruk which advanced elements of the British Imperial forces are now approaching, following the lightning capture of Bardia. This was revealed this afternoon in "communiques" issued from the British G.H.Q. and the R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East.

TOBRUK ON FIRE

Clearance of the battlefield at Bardia is progressing and prisoners counted number over 30,000 with quantities of tanks, guns, equipment and stores of all sorts.

The R.A.F. announces that "bombing activity throughout yesterday and on the previous night was concentrated on Tobruk. Numerous raids were made during which many tons of bombs were dropped on military buildings, aerodromes, naval barracks and the town's defences. One large fire started was visible from Bardia, a distance of about sixty miles. Subsequent aircraft dropped their bombs into the centre of this fire, considerably increasing its area."

AIR BATTLES

There was increased enemy air activity over Eastern Libya yesterday. R.A.F. fighters engaged in several combats, destroyed seven Fiat bi-plane fighters and four Savoia bombers and badly damaged a number of others.

The R.A.F. also raided Massawa, Italy's East African Naval base. Bombs fell in the target area. All British aircraft returned safely from these operations which also included numerous reconnaissance flights. British patrolling activity continues on Kenya and Sudan frontiers.

Reuter's air correspondent says: "The R.A.F. "Blitz" in Libya, in combination with the march of the British forces has resulted, I learn, in the the withdrawal of the Italian Air Force from some of its advanced striking bases.

The "Regia Aeronautica" is now operating, according to the latest information in London, chiefly from air fields west of Tobruk. Hitherto there is no confirmation in London that El Adem and El Gubbi, two of the most important advanced bases south of Tobruk, have been occupied by the British forces, but it is known that British patrols have been operating in the vicinity and it is almost certain that Italian air squadrons have been withdrawn Eastwards from both. Certain airfields east of Tobruk, such as Sidiziz, are already occupied and may be in use by the R.A.F. whose bombers, after assisting in the smashing bombardment of Bardia before its lightning fall, have now increased their offensive against other Italian airfields in Eastern Libya. These include Derna and Martuba on and near the Libyan coast, over ninety miles west of Tobruk, and Gazara and Tmimi, all fresh targets of the R.A.F.

The Italian High Command's claim to-day that the R.A.F. bombing of their airfields was ineffective contrasts with the admission yesterday for the second time in three days that these attacks caused "slight damage."—Reuter.

Satyagraha Campaign Resumed

ARRESTS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Protest Demonstrations Against Congress President's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, January 6.

Hartal was observed throughout Bihar as a protest against the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, at Allahabad under the Defence of India Rules. District and Municipal Boards adjourned their business. Even bazars in the villages were closed.

HARTAL IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Jan. 6.

Belgaum observed complete hartal yesterday in connection with Maulana Azad's arrest and a public meeting was held last evening.

SATYAGARHA FIGURES

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of Congress, has issued the following statement:—

The A.I.C.C. Office had asked the provinces to supply figures of satyagrahis courting arrest from time to time. Information so far received from the provinces has been tabulated in the A.I.C.C. Office. The information is not yet exhaustive.

Upto 20th December, 1940 about 398 members of the Provincial Legislatures, 22 of the Central Legislature, 31 ex-Ministers, 174 A.I.C.C. members and 11 members of the Working Committee have been arrested.

Of the 420 members of the various Legislatures about 74 are members of the A.I.C.C.

The list excludes all those against whom action has been taken by the authorities even though they had not offered themselves for satyagraha. It also excludes women and such conscientious war resisters to whom Mahatma Gandhi had given special permission to offer satyagraha and who did not belong to the categories mentioned above.

The total amount of fines imposed throughout India on satyagrahis is about Rs. 42,645. Andhra leading the list with a total amount of Rs. 12,770.—A. P.

Bombay Satyagraha Plans See Page 3

In Gujarat:

QURESHI, A. I. C. C. MEMBER, ARRESTED

Mr. Gulam Rasul Qureshi, member of the A.I.C.C. and an inmate of the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, who had intimated the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha to-day by shouting anti-war slogans was arrested early this morning from his residence under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and taken to Sabarmati Central Jail. —A. P.

Muslim Member Of A. I. C. C. Arrested

Mr. Arjun Lal, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and a member of the A.I.C.C., and Mr. Ghulam Rasul Qureshi, another A.I.C.C., member, were arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules.

Both of them had given notice to offer Satyagraha to-day by shouting slogans.—United Press.

Panchmahals Congress Vice-President Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 6.

Shri Sukhdev V. Trivedi, vice-President, Panchmahals District Congress Committee offered Satyagraha at 9 this morning by shouting anti-war slogans in Goshala Chowk. He was immediately arrested under Sec. 38 of the India Defence Act and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Maharashtra

POONA ARRESTS

POONA, Jan. 6.

Messrs. R. K. Khadilkar and H. G. Phatak who offered Satyagraha to-day at Sonya Maruthi Chowk, Poona City and Chinchwas, a suburb of Poona, respectively have been arrested to-night under Rule 38 (5) of the Defence of India Rules and taken to Yeravda Central Prison where they will be detained pending their trial.

In Jalgaon

JALGAON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand, M.L.A., (Congress) who was arrested recently under the Defence of India Act in connection with speech he made at Jamner in December, was tried to-day by the District Magistrate, Jalgaon. Judgment will be delivered on January 10.

In C. P. & Berar:

M.L.A. IN CUSTODY

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 6.

Premshankar Bhagat M.L.A. was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules for offering satyagraha at Damoh.

Hitherto over 66 members of the Provincial Legislature and other prominent Congress workers

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an experienced qualified English Accounts Clerk on Rs. 45/- to 60/- Gujarati preferred. Apply Box No. 14067, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted An Experienced Spotter for a well-known Dry Cleaning firm at New Delhi, salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 14010, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Provincial Managers to control sub-agents, agents, chief-agents, branch managers, branch offices and Provincial offices. Pay Rs. 200/- only per month and Rs 50/- only will be given extra for house allowance. Stock of goods worth Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 13,000/- only will be supplied against a deposit of Rs. 5,000/- only. Apply to the General Manager, The Crown Brand Tea Co., 3|11, Johnson Road Dacca. (Bengal). (14062)

Wanted candidates for station-master and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director All India Railway Routine Training Institute Delhi. (14033)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Caineville House School, Mussoorie reopens March 13th 1941. This school is situated in its own extensive grounds, and has a splendid health record. Examination results most excellent, Gymnastics and games. Five playing fields. Special care and attention for younger children. Vacancies for 1941 now being filled. Apply:—The Principal. (14069)

Commerce Students! Ensure success in Accountancy by getting tuition from an experienced B Com. Rs. 20 P.M. Write Box No 14060 "Bombay Chronicle."

Indian Technical Institute, Connaught Place, New Delhi. City and Guilds, G.I.E.E. (London) Examination Courses in Civil, Electrical, Radio Engineering. Best Training. Short Periods. Prospectus Free. (13992)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Pomegranates (Kabuli). Fresh Blood Producers, Selected, Seedless, Sweet, Juicy. 7 lbs. 4/6, 15 lbs. 8/12, F.O.R. Destination. Fruits Lists Free. Muhiyals Limited, Peshawar City. (14058)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

Applicants must be British subjects.

Vacancies exist in the Communication Branch of the Royal Indian Navy for direct entry (Special Service) as Ordinary Signalmen and Ordinary Telegraphists.

Candidates must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination and be able to write and speak English well. Age limit 17-1/2 to 24.

Starting pay Rs. 26 per mensem with free rations, clothing and accommodation. Non vegetarian rations only are supplied.

Applications are to be forwarded in candidate's own handwriting enclosing true copies of certificates and testimonials to:—

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
H. M. I. Signal School,
H. M. I. Dockyard, BOMBAY.

3931

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Enamel White "Paripan" or similar for the Naval Store Officer, H. M. I. N. Dockyard, Bombay. Tender form (No. BH. 3761) may be obtained from him on payment of Rs. 3 per set in cash (not refundable). Tenders will be opened on the 16th January, 1941.

4076.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDER FOR ANSWER-BOOKS AND BLOTTING PAPER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before the 20th January, 1941, for the supply of Answer-books, Graph Supplements and Blotting paper as detailed below, for the University Examinations in 1941:—

9,00,000 (nine lacs) Answer-books (with a front page of instructions).

(Of these 4 lacs must have the space for the candidate's number perforated so as to enable the Office to detach it without difficulty. A sample may be seen at the Registrar's office).

50,000 Graph Supplements as described below.

100 Reams of Blotting paper of Indian manufacture cut into pieces as per sample.

The Answer-books and the Graph Supplements must be delivered in bundles of 100 each, in wrappers of thick durable paper which shall be subject to the approval of the undersigned. The charges for the wrappers, if any, should be included in the quotation for Answer-books.

Particulars regarding the size, pages, etc., of the Answer-books and Graph Supplements can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The paper to be used for the Answer-books and Graph Supplements must be of INDIAN MANUF[illegible]

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.

(4074)

346. INVESTMENTS

A Golden Investment! If creating a recurring income of Rs. 10/- by making a single investment of Rs. 6/- can interest you, apply with anna stamp for particulars to—Mutual Benefit Remittances, Ltd. Dept. B.C. Belgaum. This is Definitely Not a Game of Chance of any Sort.

Wanted Financier for Chemical Industry upto 5,000/-. Guaranteed Double Profits. Write "Z", Bombay Chronicle." (14068)

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Payment of Thirteenth Dividend Warrants for the year, ended 30th June, 1940, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, instead of at The Central Bank of India, Limited, on and after Monday, the 13th January, 1941

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Scindia House.
Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 6th Jan, 1941.

4078.

WANTED

A temporary experienced male STENOGRAPHER, pay Rs. 90-5-150. Apply to the undersigned in writing not later than 10th January, 1941.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS
Shahibag House, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

4079.

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RADIO AND CINEMA, BOMBAY.

Vocational Courses for Matriculates.

1. Radio Service.
2. Wireless Telegraphy.
3. Electrical Wiring.
4. Cinema Projection.
5. Photography.
6. Sound Recording.
7. Cine Photography.
8. Ground Engineering.

Special Course for Science Graduates.

9. Radio Engineering.

For prompt reply, write your name, address and province clearly and send annas four for prospectus to expedite despatch.

Rev. G. PALACIOS, S.J.,
Ph.D., D.D., Ph.D. (Columbia).
Director.

(4056)

THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY CO., LD.

(Incorporated in England)

STAFF SELECTION BOARD

Junior Clerks on Rs. 21-1½-30 per mensem.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from all Communities except the Anglo-Indian from residents of the following Districts:—

District.	Number of Posts.
Rayapuram	55
Bezwada	24
Hubli	20
Guntakal	15

2. Qualification: Passed S.S.L.C. or its equivalent. Height not less than 5' 4". Age between 18 and 25 years on 1st February, 1941. Men who wear glasses are disqualified.

3. Persons who have replied to previous advertisements for Junior Clerks and who were not successful when called for interview should not apply.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to work anywhere on the M. & S. M. Railway.

5. Procedure: Write by POST to the address below for an application form enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a Crossed Indian Postal Order for One Rupee payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted. The application form must be completed and forwarded by POST to reach the address below not later than 20th January, 1941, quoting as reference Advertisement No. 1.

6. General: Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding Education, Character and Sporting activities. Originals must not be sent. Candidates who are called for interview will be required to produce original certificates.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
M. & S. M. Ry., P. T., Madras.
Advertisement No. 1.

(4077)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LAXMIBAI NARANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhau Daji Cross Road, Matunga in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (688) six hundred and eightyeight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 811 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 406/10 of Matunga Division being Plot No. 425 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7838 and Street No. 1405 and bounded as follows: on or towards the EAST by 20 feet passage, on or towards the WEST by Plot No. 424, on or towards the NORTH by Plot No. 420 and on or towards the SOUTH by 40 feet road.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1941.

THAKURDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4073.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chandrasen & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdul Rehman Abdulla Pathan, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge dated 2nd August, 1939, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction TODAY (TUESDAY) the 7th January, 1941 at 4 P. M. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 735 sq. yds. in the dwelling house thereon, situate at Mazagaon on the South side of Dockyard Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3|138. Mazagaon Division, Municipal E Ward No. 5672 (1A) Street No. E51, and bounded, on the East by the New 40 feet Road, on the South by Lessor's land, on the West by the property of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on the North by Dockyard Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BABY GRAND PIANO, GODREJ SAFE, GRAMOPHONE WITH CABINET, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th January, 1941, at 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) at Chandra-Nivas Bungalow No. 4 1st floor, close to Silverfair Bungalow at Gamadia Road, off Peddar Road, artistically made furniture such as sliding dining table, dining chairs made by Army and Navy, side board, dumbwaiter, Cashmere carved screen, marble pillars with figures and lamps, glass top tables, drawing room suites by Wimbridge, cabinets, teapoys, easel, glass top lady's writing table, Odeon gramophone with cabinets, baby grand piano by Julius Fenrich of Liepzig, glass electric table lamp, music books stands, glass top office writing table, book cases, sofa, chairs, Cashmere carved tables chairs and teapoys, wardrobes, cupboards, dressing tables, teakwood beds by Wimbridge, Godrej Safe, Frigidaire, Jacobean rexine suite, easy chairs aluminium utensils and kitchen requisites etc., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

On view.

BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sales

GRAND AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERIES.

As, Oil Engines, Boilers, Tractors Lathes, Cinema Machine, Drilling Machines, M. S. & W. I. Svrap and pipings etc. etc.

The undersigned sells by public auction strictly to the Highest Bidder on Sunday the 12th January 1941.

AT
JUBBULPORE.

Full particulars from:—
S. N. OSMAN,
Govt. Auctioneers,
2, Newal Kishore Road, Lucknow.

(4065)

Two Great Artistes in Their Greatest Roles
SARDAR AKHTAR & SITARA
in
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Puja
Directed by A. R. KARDAR

These great artistes rise to new heights of histrionic perfection in this tremendous drama of two sisters whom the instinct of mother-love brings into conflict.

Puja
IN SECOND GREAT WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

IT'S GRAND FUN!
NAVYUG'S Comedy Hit
'LAGNA PAHAWE KAROON'
(Hunt For A Husband)
3rd WEEK
THURSDAY, HOLIDAY MAT. 1-15 P.M.
Join The Laughing Crowds
NEW WEST END
DAILY: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL
Lamington Road
PRAKASH'S
SOCIAL PROTOPLAY
MALA
Starring: ROSE, JAYANT, JAIRAJ
M. NAZIR, KHANJAR
TO BE RELEASED ON 9TH JAN. THURSDAY
Matinee Show 1-30 P.M.
on Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Sun., Daily 4-15, 7, 10.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

4 **Fourth Glorious Week!**
THE BEST SOCIAL!
in the City!
FILM CORPORATIONS'
"QAIDI"
Starring:
RAMOLA, NANDREKAR
Direction: HASNAIN
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M. on Thursday being ID Shows begin from 11 A.M.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSICIANS AT MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Monday.

The unique attraction provided by the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha by bringing such talented musicians as Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer, Kumbakonam Rajamanickam Pillai and Kothandarama Iyer together before the South Indian audience drew a record crowd in the hall of the S. I. Education Society at Matunga last evening.

Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer, who is one of the front rank vocalists of the South, kept the audience spell-bound for nearly five hours with his excellent rendering of the rages, particularly Arabi, which was typical. Besides there were numerous song-hits which were well appreciated.

Messrs. Rajamanickam Pillai and Kothandarama Iyer thrilled the audience.

3-Day Scout Jamboree

SALEM Jan. 4.

A three day scout camp and Jamboree was held near Dharmapuri.

Nearly 250 scouts attended the camp which was arranged on the model of an Indian village with tents and sheds of Kadjan tatties.

—A. P.

Prohibition Unemployment

CONGRESS GOVT.'S SCHEMES FOR RELIEF NOT YET IMPLEMENTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, Jan. 5.

The Congress Government had made arrangements for providing jobs for those who would be thrown out of employment because of prohibition and definite schemes were framed for the purpose.

Soon after this however the Congress Ministry went out of office with the result that the responsibility for putting these schemes into execution fell on the bureaucracy that came into power.

When the Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed all powers an assurance was given by the Government that it would continue the policy of the Congress Government and on this assurance the thousands of Bhandaris and other poor people who were affected by prohibition felt confident that their miseries could soon come to an end. Unfortunately that promise has not been put into proper effect.

The relief that has been given so far is so hopelessly inadequate and the jobs that have been provided so few that the Bhandari community of this district have been passing through a most agonising calamity.

FINED FOR POSSESSING CHARAS AND GANJA

BOMBAY, Monday.

"President Jackson," an American Steamer, was raided today by a Preventive Officer, when Frank Reno, a member of the crew, was arrested on charges of possessing and trying to import charas and ganja valued about Rs. 30/-

Charas and ganja were recovered from a locker belonging to the accused.

The accused when placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, pleaded guilty to both the charges.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- on each charge.

'THRILLING PROHIBITION CHASE

What is described as the most thrilling Prohibition chase took place last week.

Four officers and two men were waiting at Bandra Bridge to apprehend a motor car reported to be carrying contraband liquor.

A car sped along. They signalled it to stop, but the car increased speed and in its attempt to evade the police had a dare-devil career.

The car which was driven in a dare-devil manner along some of the crowded streets of Bombay knocked down two cyclists and a woman pedestrian, bumped into a passenger bus, and came to a tragic end after colliding with a bullock cart.

"The most thrilling experience in our work—the first of its kind and probably the last' was how one of the officers who took part in the chase described.

Speeding along Lady Jamshedji Road, closely followed by the pursuing van, at 70 miles an hour, the car took a false turn at the foot of Tilak Bridge and proceeded along Bhawanishanker Road and Gokhale Road to DeLisle Road.

Near the DeLisle Road market a cyclist who came in its way was flung ten feet into the air. Then it bumped into a B. E. S. T. bus and, farther on, knocked down a woman.

At the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road it ran into another cyclist, and ten yards ahead it collided violently with a bullock-cart, which was completely overturned.

A large bale carried by the cart descended on the car and almost wrecked it. The driver and another man who was in the car escaped injury by jumping out, but they could not escape the police who drove up in a moment.

According to the police, the driver of the car was extraordinarily clever and daring, and he often tried to bump his car into the police van.

Big Decrease In Consumption Of Country Liquor

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD: (By Mail).

A substantial decrease in the consumption of country liquor is a noteworthy feature of the report on the administration of the Abkari Department of the Nizam's Government for the year 1938/39 A.D. It is an indirect result of the successful carrying out of the policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption. The bad economic conditions throughout the Dominions, points out the report, were also responsible for this reduction in consumption.

The number of Sendhi and Toddy trees tapped during the year fell down to 7,89,000 from 9,72,000 during 1937/38, while the number of Sendhi shops throughout the Dominions, including jagirs, registered a decrease by 2,200 to 7,744 as compared with 1935/36, the percentage being 24. Thus the number of country liquor shops worked out at one shop for every 4,400 persons as contrasted one shop for every 2,846 persons three years ago.

Similarly the consumption of country liquor was 1.86 proof gallons per 100 of population—an incidence which compares very favourably with incidences of liquor consumption in all the adjoining British Indian provinces. Over 700 cases of illicit distillation were detected and prosecuted.

Despite reduction in the number of shops and consumption of intoxicants, the three years following 1935 witnessed an increase in revenue, the peak year being 1937 when it amounted to Rs. 203.02 lakhs. The income of the Abkari Department in the year under report was 193.25 lakhs. The collections also improved greatly, the average percentage working out at 99.3 per cent of the demand. Special attention was paid to settle long outstanding arrears.

B. P. S. F. OFFICE-BEARERS

The following are members of the new Provincial Executive Committee elected by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation Conference held on Dec. 31:—

General Secretary: Prabhakar Sanzgiri; Organising Secretaries: Messrs. Chandu Vaidya, S. N. Bhalerao, Z. M. Kadri and Raja Kulkarni; Treasurer: Harshad Bhatt. Members: Messrs. Jashwant Sutaria, Aravind Saheba, Jashwant Chouhan, Qureshi, Popat Vyas, M. B. Buch, Govind Swami, Godbole, Ponnuswami, Nerker, K. Mehta, Nergis Batliwala, S. N. Patil, S. S. Shukla, J. G. Shah, Secretary for Cultural Activities: C. B. Shah; Secretary for Publicity and Propaganda: V. R. Sashital.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S WAR EFFORT

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India was held on Sunday at Kesar Baug, Dongri. Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan, M.L.A., presided.

It was resolved that the arrangement for social and economic welfare of Indian seamen's be taken in hand immediately as it is felt that certain risks arising out of the nature of their work on the high seas are not covered for. It was pointed out that the Viceroy's War Funds are at the disposal of the authorities to provide for seamen wounded by enemy action or providing for their families in the event of their death. There are, of course, cases of death by natural causes by exposure on the high seas which are not covered although even such men's services during this War are as important as that of any other men actively engaged in the successful termination of this war.

Therefore a committee of the following gentlemen (1) Mirza Akhtar Hasan, M.L.A., (2) S. A Major Paymaster, (3) Mohamed Ebrahim Serang, (4) Abdul Karim Hassan Serang, (5) Khansaheb Mahroof Shah, was set up to collect funds at the rate of Re. 1 per head from the seamen themselves at the time of paying off and to place it at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

The meeting also resolved to approach the Government Shipping Master, Bombay, and the various shipping Companies to enlist their co-operation by sending a representative to this committee and to collaborate with it for the working of the scheme

TELUGUS MUST BE TELUGUS

No More Inclusion Among "Kamathis"

That during the last census the Telugus of Bombay were computed as Kamathis, Hyderabadis or even as 'Marathis and allied castes' a fact which did not redound to the credit of the authorities, and that in the ensuing census they should be styled as Telugus on the broad denomination of language just like the Gujaratis or Bengalis.

This was the text of the exhortation of Mr. N. C. N. Acharya in inaugurating a campaign in that direction among the Telugus of Bombay at a largely attended meeting held at Naigaon on Sunday under the joint auspices of the Telugu Seva Sangh and the Padmashali Yuvak Sangh. Mr. Sitharam Kotla presided.

Mr. Acharya said that the agitation should not be viewed as a sectional one as only on the proper compilation of statistics, a Nation's progress could be gauged. The term 'Kamathi' had no other meaning than a manual labourer. Though the Telugus in Bombay Presidency had settled down a few centuries ago, in recent years they had grown numerically to the extent of half-a-lakh in the city. They were building workers and skilled workers in the textile field. In Poona they had settled down in the Military line. In the Presidency they were nearly 3 lakhs.

Mr. Acharya, hoped that the Telugu population in the city as well as the authorities would rouse themselves. They should be styled Telugus, their community following it, as 'Telugu Padmashalis' (weavers), 'Telugu Munarwars' etc.

Messrs. S. L. Silam, Munga Patil and Udtha Ramayya also addressed the gathering.

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On The Air

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Razak Surat Band. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-25 Yoga on the Air 8-32 Meenakshi. 8 40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Pandit rao Nagarkar. 9-30 Mohammad Husain. 9 45 Latest Film Records. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi Songs. 12-45 Marathi Pad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati Geets 1-10 Ghazals. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. School Broadcasts. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4 20 Geography: Talk. 4 35 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 4-45 Sports: Talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Vijaya Waman Desai (New Artist). 5-15 Three Stars. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5 35 G. Sarojini Raju (New Artist). 5-50 Mohammed Husain. 6 News in English. 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6 30 Children's Hour (Gujarati). 7 "Panipat": Talk in Marathi. 7-15 Orchestral music 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 G. Sarojini Raju 7-45 Instrumental Duets. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Parliament of Women: Talk by Lady Rama Rao. 8 45 Sound News. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9 30 B B C news relay. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Morning Melodies. 8-15 R. Kant 8-25 to 8 40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 A I R Quartet. 8 50 Mira Bai Bhajan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12 57 Marutirao and Tara Devi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5 25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Des on Hamidi. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Kharadkar: Violin recital. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval

89.15 metres (365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7 45 to 7 55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shraddha: Recitation of Gujarati Poems. 8 5 Kalyani. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ghazal and Bhajan. 9-20 Listeners' Letters 9-35 Panditrao Nagarkar. 10 D. Amel: Flute recital with Tambora and Tabla. 10-10 Subtleties. 10-20 Kalyani.

Delhi I—Programme

331.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. 5-20 Instrumental Quartette: Naghma. 5 30 Idan Bai. 5-45 Master Madan. 5-15 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6 30 Rama Charitra. 1: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7 45 Streets of Significance. 1: Talk on Downing St., by James Denny. 8 H. Khan Mastana. 8-20 It has happened or a Dilruba recital. 8-25 Gat Tora on the Tabla. 8-30 Mashuq Ali Khan. 8-45 Master Madan. 9-45 Idan Bai. 9-55 H. Khan Mastana: Geet. 10-5 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-15 Master Madan. 10-25 Asad Ali Khan. 10-45 News in English.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

8 to 6 45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6 45 Idan Bai. 7 Interval.

85.84 metres (3,495 kc/s)

7-15 p.m H. Khan Mastana: Geet. 7-35 B S. Thakur. 7-45 to 9 30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Master Madan. 9-45 Asad Ali Khan. 10 Eugene Byrne and his orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

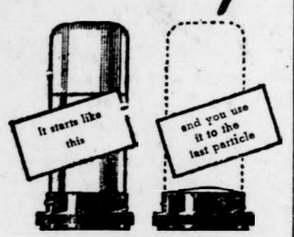
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 For the children. 6-5 Girin Chakravarti. 6 20 Sunila Das Gupta. 6-30 Organ and Vocal recital. 7 The Band of H. M. Royal Marines. 7 20 Padmarani Chatterjee. 7.45 Wonders of Modern Chemistry: Steel and Rayon: Talk in Bengali. 8 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-15 Girin Chakravarti. 8-30 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 9 Electric Sitar. 10 Sunila Das Gupta. 10 20 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee.

B. B. C. Programme

(4-12 to 10-5 a.m. 25.38, 25.53 and 31.32 metres; 4-10 p.m. 13.93, and 16.86 m.; from 7-30 to midnight 19.82, 25.53 and 31.55 m.)

5 p.m. Broadway Calling. No. 2, with Gertrude Lawrence, R. Hyden: Swing Fourteen, Sam Walsh Carol, Peggy Wood. 5-30 Starlight: Yvonne Arnaud. 5-45 Musical comedy. 7 Scots Abroad: By J. R. Allan. 7-30 Daniel Melsa, Violin. 7-45 Nat. D. Ayer, interview. 8 Don Felipe Cuban, Caballeros—We speak to India. 8-30 It occurs to me: By Leslie Howard. 8-45 Prog. announcements. 9 Miscellany, Ulster Gazette.



Besides giving you a perfect shave, the Tata Shaving Stick is fitted with a Bakelite grip which enables you to use every particle of soap. The Tata Stick is long-lasting. And how you will enjoy its rich, soothing lather!

Tata
SHAVING STICK

TOMCO SALES DEPT.
P.O Box 528, Bombay.

American Cotton Trade Awaits Washington Developments

LOCAL BUYING MEETS HEDGE SELLING

Producers Look For Higher Prices

BOMBAY, January 6.

The past three Presidential Elections in the United States were followed by important changes in the farm programme and the last Election is not likely to be an exception, already there is a move for a drastic change and naturally cotton traders are awaiting for the final outcome of Washington discussions.

It is reported that agricultural officials are not satisfied with the present working as stocks are steadily increasing and fear ultimate break down. However U. S. cotton producers look for higher prices and are firmly holding this year's American Cotton Crop.

There are indications that the Farm Bloc legislators are opposing drastic reductions in non-defence appropriations. The Secretary of Agriculture has extended the export subsidy for three months ending 31st March on raw cotton and precessed goods equivalent to one hundred thousand bales sold during 1939/40, out not shipped

During the last week New York cotton prices reached a new seasonal high level aided by Mr. Roosevelt's speech and the strength of securities. The holding movement continues reflecting producer's faith in higher prices and expectations of favourable congressional action regarding agricultural programme.

The cotton goods market was quiet but there was slight improvement in sales.

However, one most important fact remains which needs careful consideration and if export trade was in normal state, the present rise in American cotton would not have been maintained. Brazilian cotton is cheap and Indian cotton is the cheapest in all markets and naturally there will be more desire to buy Indian cotton if freight is available.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Saturday the New York cotton market opened steady. There was mill buying and New Orleans buying which absorbed hedging and Memphis selling reflecting a slight improvement in spot sales, but the resumption of scale-up selling in nearby positions by a Houston Spot House checked the upturn. Finally there appeared Southern selling.

At the opening March was quoted 2 pts up at 10.45, which was the highest level. There was increased selling and March declined to 10.40 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 pts to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed 2 pts down at 10.61c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Spot cotton was unchanged at 10.17c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 10.45+02 10 a.m.); lowest 10.40—03 (12 noon)

Messrs. Chuailal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool (3/1/41)—Steady market. Unwilling to sell although futures over official value.

New York.—Trade and local buying met with hedging.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

It is announced that 1941 cotton planting allotment will be 26,700,000 acres compared with 27,070,000 in 1940.

DRY WEATHER IN INDIA

POONA: Jan. 6.

Weather has been dry except for a quarter of an inch rain in Cuddalore.

Forecast until the 7th evening:—Scattered light showers are likely in central parts of the country and Western Himalayas and a few showers in North-West Frontier Province, plains in East and North Punjab, United Provinces, East Rajputana and South-East Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th Jan., 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.3 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 82.0 deg. (1.5 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 67.3 deg. (+0.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 99 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,420 miles away with its epicentre near latitude 6 deg. North and longitude 123 deg East to the South of Philippine Island was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 00h. 26m. (I.S.T.) on Monday, 6th Jan. 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 6/1/1941.

At 8-17 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: Jan. 6.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	75 8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy	76 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	78 8 0
Ginger bleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	14 4 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	14 12 0

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8 55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chhenki	9 30	20 15
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	13-10

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat) (Except Monday)	10 58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Jan. 6.

On Saturday London market was closed. London spot silver was 23 3/8d and forward was 23 5/16d. New York spot silver was 34-3/4 cents. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.03 3/4. London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 62/5/9 and forward parity was Rs. 62/3/6. The local market was quietly steady. Silver opened to day at Rs. 62/3 and after declining to Rs. 61/15 steadied at Rs. 62/1. Gold was quietly steady with a small turnover.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 0 9	62 3 0
Posh	Rs. 42 1 0	62 1 0
Sovereigns: Rs. 26/5.		

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(IN 1,000'S)

	Season to-date	This Season week	Season 1939-40
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,418	170	9,699
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,596	194	4,626
Exports from U. S. ports	611	20	3,302
Of which to Japan	49	6	456
Of which to China	15	—	212
Of which to Great Britain	305	10	998
Of which to Russia	140	—	—
Stock at U. S. ports	—	3,409	—
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	3,298	—
World's visible supply	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. ports	2,444	46	5,030

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (IN 1,000'S)

Total forwarded	1,047	30	1,269
East Indian forwarded	123	3	117

SHIPPING

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 6

1296 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 310 bales raw cotton J F Desai; 25 bales raw wool C Lister and Co; 9 bales raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 19256 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 83 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 400 bags roots (drugs) Ebrahim Manji and Co; 100 bags dill seeds Ebrahim Manji and Co; 342 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 220 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 165 bales raw cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co; 254 bales hemp raw Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 155 bales cotton grey yarn The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd; 54 bags cattle fish bones H A Mahomed and Son; 11 bales w/n carpets A K Haruni; 70 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons.

IMPORTS

113 cases compo pars of elec transmission; 70 cases thrown silk yarn; 147 bales raw silk; 5484 bags copra; 784 bags betelnuts; 23 cases toys; 36 bags gum; 71 bundles rattans; 24 cases lamp holders; 700 cases chrome alum; 90 cases silk yarn; 42 bags damar batu; 200 carboys hydrogen peroxide; 113 cases transmission conductor; 110 cases brasswire; 155 cases cotton goods; 172 cases glasswares; 43 cases rayon goods; 1120 cases cotton yarn; 1427 cases rayon pcegoods; 295 cases rayon and ctn mxd pcegoods; 38 cases prtd ctn jeans; 4338 cases cotton pcegoods; 65 cases silk pcegoods; 37 cases silk goods; 182 cases w/n pcegoods; 50 jottas sulphur crystals; 66 cases optical goods; 40 cases ctn and w/n mxd hosiery caps; 51 pkgs weaving machy and aces; 60 cases handkerchief; 195 bales ctn fents; 118 bales w/n yarn; 295 pkgs plywood; 127 pkgs glass bottles; 28 cases celluloid goods; 40 cases bobbins; 4213 cases rayon yarn; 1683 bales staple fibre yarn; 60 cases glass powder; 40 cases black manganese oxide; 56 bales ctn and rayon mxd yarn; 220 cases refined camphor; 195 cases panel pins; 96 cases empty tin cans; 80 bales ctn remnants; 100 cases black ctn lasting; 67 bales rubber canvas belting; 22 cases nut buttons; 908 pkgs empty glass bottles; 40 cases boyscout buckles; 25 cases glass tubes; 57 cases brass tubes; 86 cases transparent paper; 100 coils galvd iron wire; 35 cases glass bangles; 55 cases cell bangles; 23 cases bronze powder; 50 ctns galvd iron sheets; 70 bags old copper scrap; 79 bags old aluminium; 1810 bundles flat bar; 910 bundles m s black sheets.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Jan. 6.

The market suffered a setback to-day owing to constant selling pressure. In the Steel group Tata Deferreds opened at 186b and declined to 1817/8, but closed slightly higher at 1825. The Ordinaries opened at 367/8 and eased off to 361 but later stood at 362. Textile shares also exhibited a downward trend, wherein Bombay Dyeings, after opening at 1022/b. came down to 1,000 finally quoting 1,002/6. Indian Irons were being quoted at 32/4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1865) 1865 57/8 60 52/8 55 30 32/8 17/8 2b.

Tata Ordinaries (367/8) 367/8 66/8 67 64 64/8 61 62.

Bombay Dyeings (1025) 1022/8 1000 1002/8

Tata Ordinary 362, Tata Deferred 1825, Indian Iron 32/4, Bombay Dyeing 1002/8, Century 342/8. Central India 282/8, Kohinoor 366/4, Associated Cement 139, Bombay Burma 520, Scindia Steam. 20/8, Tata Hydro 172/8, Reserve Bank 106/8, Imperial Bank P P 1575, Central Bank 40/8, Bank of India 137/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Jan. 6.

Following a decline of 3 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 182/8 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened steady at Rs. 183/8, but soon declined to Rs. 180/12 and later steadied at Rs. 181/8 It was said that the selling was influenced by a sharp drop in shares. Later on there was further selling and the market was demoralised and prices declined to Rs 179/8. The undertone was weak and anticipated prices are reacting to new low levels under persistent selling by professional operators.

Later the market was steady around Rs. 181. Liverpool opened at a decline of 10 pts and in the local market Broach was quoted at Rs. 180. There was further general selling and prices declined to Rs. 178/12. There is a deliberate move to depress prices and it remains to be seen what will be the lowest prices when bears will be satisfied to cover sales. Later on Liverpool was 17 pts down and Broach A/M after declining to Rs. 178 steadied at Rs. 178/8. Towards the close Liverpool went 10 pts down and prices improved to Rs. 179. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F F M G Broach April/May .....Rs. 178/12
F G M G Broach July/August .....Rs. 184/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan .....Rs. 150/4
Fine M G Oomra March .....Rs. 151/4
Fine M G Oomra May .....Rs. 153/12
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan .....Rs. 125/0
F G M G Bengal March .....Rs. 126/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: Jan. 6.

	Ready. New.	Delivery Contract New Crop.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	132/33		+3
Berar	154/56		+1
C P. 1	175/79		+18
C. P. 2	159/66		+7
Khandesh	144/49		—7
Muglai	147/50		Feb.
Broach	183		Par.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Jan. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	133	131	128	126	
M G Punjab	133	131	128	126	
M G Rajputana	138	136	133	131	
M G Oomra No. 3	160	157	154	151	..
M G C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...
M G C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 4-1-41	2450000	5049000
Receipts yesterday 4-1-41	6000	19000
Export to date 4-1-41	611000	3315000
Stock at Ports 3-1-41	3409000	3278000
Stock at interior towns do.	3298000	3260000
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 3-1-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight do	7418000	9699000
Quantity out of sight 3-1-41	.....	.....

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 446 penny points at Exchange 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 399 penny pts at Exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 333 cent pts at Exchange 331

Broach J/A below New York July 293 cent pts at Exchange 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: Jan. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales. 1-1-41.

	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	39,956	27,216
Central India	17,444	24,521
Barsi and Nagar	30,938	60,086
Hyderabad/Gaorani	8,864	23,470
Berar	96,678	115,961
Central Provinces	12,849	27,175
Total Oomras	206,729	278,429
Dholeras	10,216	17,740
N.-W. Provinces	314	18,321
Rajputana	1,232	16,037
Sind-Punjab	191,205	194,530
Broach	7,461	952
Coompta & Dharwar	25,562	13,941
Western-Northerns	27,229	13,596
Cocoanada	239	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	522	439
Total	476,009	553,985
Arrived by road to 2nd January 1941	75,000	75,000

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Jan. 6.

	Rs.as.ps.
Wheat May	0 6 0
Linseed May	0 9 3
Groundnuts February	1 4 0
Castorseeds May	3 8 0
Cottonseeds May	1 8 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 7 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 3 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 2 6
Gold 2nd Settlement	0 5 9

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay: Jan. 6.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 11 0
Highest	31 11 0
Lowest	31 1 0
Closing	31 2 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	26 5 0
Highest	26 6 0
Lowest	25 13 0
Closing	25 13 6
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	19 7 0
Highest	19 7 0
Lowest	19 0 0
Closing	19 1 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 1 0
Highest	19 1 0
Lowest	18 10 6
Closing	18 11 0

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: Jan. 6.

Linseed May	5 2 3
Wheat January	4 7 3
Wheat May	3 14 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 6

2 3/4 per cent 1943/52 Loan 96-2
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 94-3
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-6
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107-10
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-5
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113
4 per cent 1958 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 107
5 per cent M Deb 1974 108-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Jan. 6.

LONDON:—
B C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 5th July
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 5th July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 5th July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 11/16 6th inst.
New York/London 4.03 3/4 4th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 4th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 4th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
2 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

New York: Jan. 4.

	Dollars
Amr F. P. 7 per cent Pfd	16 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952	23 1/2
Columbia Gas and Elec	4 5/8
Electric Bond and Share Common	4 1/8
American Tel and Tel	167 3/4
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/4
New York Central R R	14
Union Pacific	79 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	235
Standard Brands	6 1/2
N Y Chicago and St. Louis 6 p.c. A	30
National City Bank of N Y	28 3/4
United States Steel	69 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	85 1/2
Crucible Steel	45
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	24 7/8
Republic Steel	22 1/8
International Nickel	24 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/8
General Motors	47 7/8
Socony	9
Consolidated Oil	5 7/8
Texas Corporation	39 1/4
Standard Oil of N J	35 3/4

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following final memorandum on the Sesamum crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1940/41:—

On an average of the five years ending 1938/39 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 11.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum Crop sown from third week of June 1940 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1940)—

AREA.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	Bombay Province Acres.
British Districts	165,000
Indian States	366,000
Total	531,000

10.8 per cent over the final revised area of the last year but 5.7 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

OUTTURN.—In view of the seasonal factors detailed above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 67 and 71 per cent of the normal in the north and between 83 and 92 per cent of the normal in the south. In the Deccan the yield of the crop may range between 71 and 83 per cent of the normal in the north while in the south of the division it may vary from 58 to 68 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Karnatak may come to about 48 to 63 per cent of the normal. The estimated yield of the Konkan crop may range between 83 and 92 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Bombay Province Tons.
British Districts	20,000
Indian States	40,000
Total	60,000

13.0 per cent above the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but 14.3 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Jan. 6.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s.	131	132	133
10 1/2s.	152	152 1/2	153
20 1/2s.	190 1/2	191	191½
40s.	271	272	273

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Jan. 6.

Yellow Metal Sheet .....Rs. 63/0
Copper Sheets .....Rs. 77/8
Tone:—Steady.

Sharp Drop In Steel Shares

MARKET NERVOUS ON HEAVY SELLING.

Cotton Mill Shares Look Down

Bombay: Jan. 6.

The local Share Bazar opened steady but there developed considerable selling with the result that prices dropped considerably. The drop in cotton influenced increased selling and the market was a bit nervous.

Restrictions placed on forward trading are creating an artificial state and as pointed out when decline starts it will be difficult to buyers. The Budget uncertainty and fears of increase in Taxes are likely to discourage buyers and the market shows no rallying capacity owing to the absence of short interest.

On Saturday Wall-Street slowed down and faltered partially surrendering even a few early major fractional gains and turning generally narrowly mixed. The closing tone was irregular with quite exceptional nervousness apparent in late trading. U. S. Steel shares closed 7/8 up at 69 3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 1/8 at 27 1/8 dollars.

In the local market there was heavy selling in Tata Steel shares and there being absence of any important buying, it was a one way market. Cotton Mill shares also suffered and the undertone was weak.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1052 and after declining to Rs. 1017 rallied to Rs. 1027. Century shares opened at Rs. 369 and eased off to Rs. 355. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 302 and declined to Rs. 286/8. Kohinoors declined to Rs. 379 and Simplex shares after opening at Rs. 100 gave way to Rs. 95.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 142 and after declining to Rs. 140 improved to Rs. 141. Hydro Electric shares were quiet with a restricted business

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1925 and after collapsing to Rs. 1860 closed at Rs. 1867. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 373 and closed at Rs. 364. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 545 and eased off to Rs. 528.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Jan. 6.

Bombay Dyeing (1057) 1062 1032 1023 1025 1017 1025 1027
Century (369) 369 359 354 355
Central India (303/8) 302 297 287 286/8
Kohinoor (387) 384 380 378 379
New Great (383) 383/8 375 372 371
Simplex (100/8) 100 99 97 95
Swadeshi (265) 264 256 254
Associated Cement (141/12) 142 140 141
Andhra (1640) 1640
Tramway Ordinary (132) 132
Tata Hydro (177) 177
Tata Power (1500) 1500 1495
Tata Steel Defd (1920) 1925 1902 1886 1872 1860 1867
Tata Steel Ordinary (374) 373 370 365 366 364
Bellapur (218) 218 217 215 214/8
Bombay Steam (310) 310
Bombay Burma (546/4) 545 540 532 525 528.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan 6

100	Ahm. Advance	271 14
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1027 8
100	CENTURY	355 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	286 8
100	COLABA	164 0
100	Coorla	99 0
250	Davia	22 0
250	Dawn	335 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 8 6
100	FINLAY	169 0
100	GOKAK	206 8
1000	Hindustan	1905 0
100	Indore	36 12
100	Khatau	130 8
100	KOHINOOR	379 0
250	LAXMI	527 8
100	MORARJI X.D.	205 0
250	Model	78 8
50	MYSORE	112 0
200	NEW GREAT	371 0
100	Oosmanshahi	N46 0
100	Phoenix	255 0
25	Sassoon Silk	86 0
1000	Sholapur X.D.	276 0
50	SIMPLEX	95 0
100	SWADESHI	254 0
100	SWAN	158 0
500	Vishnu	1262 8
1000	Western	1050 0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	185 0
25-50	CENTRAL	40 14
500	IMPERIAL	1573 12
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	389 8
50-100	India	138 0
100	RESERVE BANK	106 0
5	UNION	6 5

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	141 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	602 8
15-100	JUPITER	11 6
20	Mercantile	60 0
15-75	NEW INDIA	40 0
200	Oriental	6760 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	168 12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1640 0
10	AJMER	11 6
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132 0
100	Bombay Suburban X.D.	180 0
10	Broach	13 4
100	Karachi	215 0
100	Poona	215 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	TATA HYDRO	177 0
1000	TATA POWER	1495 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	103 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	60 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	713 12

MININGS

9	Burma Coporation	5 7
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 9
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 3
10	SHIVRAJPUR	35 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1857 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	364 0

MISCELLANEUS

100	ALCOCK	510 0
10	Air Services	4 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	214 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	590 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	310 0
125	B. BURMA XD.	528 12
50	B. Burma Cont. XD.	181 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 8 6
50	BOMBAY TEL

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1941
New York, Jan 6

Previous closing	10.40
To-day's opening	10.37
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 179-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 184-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1941
Liverpool, Jan 6

Previous closing	8.38
To-day's opening	8.28
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	8.29
Difference	—18

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan 6

The New York cotton showed easier tendency following the weakness of overseas which induced scattered liquidation and hedging.

Trading in March began at 10.37 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on liquidation and hedging while the buying power was lacking.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—
March 10.37/37
May 10.33/32
July 10.14/14

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—
American January (8.32) 8.15
American March (8.36) 8.19
Egyptian Giza January (11.12) 11.08
Egyptian Giza March (11.09) 11.04

LONDON COMMODITIES
London, Jan 6

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Jan/Feb (£18 11/16 quoted £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata Febry (£11 5/16 quoted) £11 9/16 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES
Dundee January (£45) £45
Lightning January (£39) £39

RUBBER
Spot (12 1/2d paid) 12 7/16d paid
Forward January March (12 5/8d paid and value) 12 9/16d paid and value

METALS
Tin (£256 1/2 buyers; £256 3/4 sellers. Steady) £256 3/4 buyers; £257 sellers. Steady
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN BENGAL.

Bengal is a pioneer in the introduction and development of the hosiery industry in India. The Province had uits first factory, —the Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,—in 1893, started on the initiative and enterprise of the late Mr. Annada Prosad Mukherjee of Kidderpore, Calcutta.

The second factory is the Pabna Silpa Sanjibani Co. Ltd., of Pabna which is still in existence and the present development of the hosiery industry in Bengal owes not a little to the Pabna enterprise.

At a very modest estimate there are no less than 125 hosiery manufacturing concerns in Bengal of respectable dimensions. Some of them come under the purview of the Indian Factories Act while the majority of them do not An analysis of the economics of the industry suggests that it is essentially an industry to be practised on small and cottage scales, as many of the operations involved in its manufacture cannot possibly be carried on a large scale without the risk of the failure to cater to the varying tastes of the consumers and consequent loss of market Some of the processes, again, refuse to be worked with machines except at the sacrifice of the quality of the finished stuff

It is estimated that at present nearly Rs. 34 lakhs are invested in the hosiery industry of Bengal, that it employs more than 4,500 labourers and that the value of the average production per annum during the last three years has not been less than Rs. 60 lakhs.

The labour employed is drawn mostly from the Bengali community and Bengalees account for 95 per cent of the total strength of hosiery workers. Little or no difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour.

The total import of hosiery yarn in Bengal is not less than Rs. 40 lakhs a year and the supply is obtained from mills in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces. Excepting one or two mills in Bengal none produce hosiery yarns although the manufacture of such yarns is not regarded by anybody as beyond the range of practical possibility.

The claim for protection for the industry was considered twice by the Tariff Board, once in 1927 and again in 1932. The former Board rejected the application for protection partly for the reason that it was not confronted with unfair competition from Japan, but chiefly because they considered that the grant of protection to the hosiery industry on a scale higher than that applicable to other manufactured cot-

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Jan 6

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Jan 6

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS
London, Jan 6
T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London, Jan 6
The following cable was received from London :—
Cable not received to-day

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan 6
Spot (23 3/8d) not received
Forward (23 5/16d) not received

LONDON GOLD
Last price. To-day's price

London Gold	£8 8 0 — £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan 6
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, Jan 6
There was no trading during the night session.

ton goods would merely furnish an incentive to textile mills to devote more attention to this branch of the industry and encourage them to produce hosiery articles. The 1932 Board was not prepared to accept the findings of its predecessor and considered that the case of the hosiery and other industries, whose raw material was yarn spun in Indian mills, was analogous to the steel industry.

The protection encouraged the starting of new factories and their number increased until a most unhealthy internal competition set in and unseemly price-cutting became more a rule than an exception. To add to that, there were such malpractices as deceptive trade-marking, improper stamping of sizes etc., which reduced the margin of profit of the 'bona fide' manufacturers to an uneconomic and non-paying level.

These are the more important features of the hosiery industry in Bengal. A study of the Japanese Hosiery industry, where it has made striking progress, is essential to ascertain to which directions more attention of the Indian manufacturers should be devoted. The brochure closes with a description of the hosiery industry of Japan, which has been made as comprehensive as possible embodying all such information as could be gathered by reference to authoritative sources.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Pressure In Speculatives

CALCUTTA, Jan 6.

The stock exchange ruled steady at the opening but later seculative issues eased considerably on selling pressure while coals, teas and other miscellaneous industrials ruled quiet but steady. Government securities kept steady.

The following are closing rates :—

Government securities: 3 per cent 1941 101/4; 3 per cent Government paper 80/15; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 93 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G P 94/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/4 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/5 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 112/5 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 104/12.

Railways: Bargaset Basirhat Rly. 36; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly 152.

Cottons: Dunbar ord 189; Elgin Mills ord 17/4; Kesoram 5/13; do pref 132/8 c div; New Victoria ord 1/10; do pref 4/15.

Coals: Amalgamated 27 small lot; Bengal 375; Bhuiung Barateo 13/2; Bhalgora 5/5; Burrakur 14/12; Central Kurkend 15/4; Chrulia 1/13; Equitable 37/8; Dhemo Main 16/2; Govindpore 3/4; Jainty Central 1/14; Kusardi 2/11; Lakurka 10/5; North Damuda 5/5; Raneegunge 25/2 Rewa 25; Talcher 1/8; West Jamuria 30/14.

Jutes: Adamjee pref 152; Anglo-India 320; Belvedere 369; Bally pref 161; Birla 24; Bengal Jute ord 12/4; do pref 109/8; Cheviot pref 159; Fort William pref 167/8; Howrah 50; do seven per cent pref 171 ct; Hukumchand ord 8/7; do pref 106; Hastings pref 137 small lot; India 288; Kamarhatty 458/8; Kanknarrah 365; Kinnison pref 171 ct; Lothian 240; Megna 34; Naskarpara 16/7; National 21/14 ex div; Nuddea 54/10; New Central ord 290; do pref 168; Presidency 4/13; Reliance 54/4; do pref 173.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/7; Indian Copper 2/4; Dalmia Cement ord 12/6; do defd 3/6; do pref 111; Alkali and Chemical pref 156; Jubbulpore Elec 12/8 ct; Patna Elec 16/8; Braithwaite and Co 10/2; Burn and Co ord 390; Indian Malleable Casting ord 8/4; do defd 2/15; Hukumchand Steel ord 10/6; do defd 2/12; Indian Iron 31/13; Kuardhubi Eng pref 126/8; National Iron and Steel 6; Steel Corpn ord 20/1; Steel Products 5/1; B I Corpn ord 4/15; Dunlop Rubber ord 35/11; Indian Cables 18/5 ex div; Rohtas Industries ord 21/8; do pref 141; B B Petrol 3/10; Indo Burma Petroleum ord 103 ct small lot; Mysore Paper 13/5; Orient Paper 9/4; Sree Gopal Paper 8/5; Titaghur Paper 17/10 ex div; Midnapore Zemindary 73/8; Glenealy 1.43 cts c div ct; Carew and Co ord 9/10; do pref 113/8.

Teas: Bishnauth 24/12 small lot; Betjan 26; Patrakola 781/8.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 3-1-1941 were as under :—
Number of cheques—1,00,547.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 13,93,852-0-11.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1940 was :—

	Tons
Pig Iron	99,300
Steel Ingots	122,800
Finished Steel—	
Semi for sale	12,100
Finished	63,500
	75,600

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, LAHORE

The following is report of the working for the half-year ended 31-12-1940 : The Secretary of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, Lahore, informs us, that the net profits (subject to audit) of the Bank for the working of the half-year which ended on 31-12-1940, have been Rs 4,84,792-6 5 (Rs. Four Lacs, eighty-four thousand and seven hundred and ninety-two, annas six and pies five only).

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Jan. 6.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :
General Motors dol 48 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 1/8
U S Steel Common dol 69 1/4
U S Steel Preference unquoted.

3 1/2 P.C STERLING LOAN
London, Jan 6
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan 6
London Stock Exchange was firm to-day.

INDIAN LOANS
London, Jan 6
3 per cent Indian Stocks (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks (£109 1/2) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1958/68 (£112) £112 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stocks 1948/58 (£105) £105 1/4
5 per cent Indian Stocks 1942/47 (£104) £104 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1954/64 (£101 1/2) £101 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/2) £77 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £104
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/8) £103 1/2
New War Loan (£101) £101
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/8) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-10 1/2) 7-9
Princhia Johnson (18-9) 19-3
Imperial Chemicals (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (53-9) 54
Sea Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£43) £43
Dundee Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (23-6) 23-6
Ford Motors (17-1 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£58) £57 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (88-9) 88-9 Ex Div.
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (100-0) 100-0
P and O Def (20-10 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (65-6) 65-9
Bredfords Dye (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and Coates Ordinary (29-6) 29-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-10 1/2) 32-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-9) 3-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-1 1/2) 15-1 1/2
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 40 1/2) dol 40 3/8
Indian Iron (51-3) 50-0

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (18-9) 18-6
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (20-0) 20-0

JUTE
Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (17-3) 17-6
Gula Kelampong (15-7 1/2) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-0) 8-0
Rio Tintos (£7) £7
East Rand Properties (45-0) 45-0
Rand Mines (£6 1/8) £6 1/8

MINE SHARES
Crown (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (58-9) 58-9
Trinidad Leasehold (60-0) 60-0
Sub Nigel (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Anglo-India (36-3) 36-3
Burma Oil (53-9) 53-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (40-0) 40-0
Royal Dutch No dealings

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£32 3/4) £32 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport 'C' (£33) £33

THREE DIE IN PLANE CRASH

Home Dept. Officers And Pilot, The Victims

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. C. K. Rhodes, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India and Lieut. Col. J. C. Walker, Officer on Special Duty, Home Department, were killed instantaneously this morning when an Indian National Airways machine crashed in flames shortly after taking off from the Delhi aerodrome.

They were flying to Karachi via Lahore. Pilot M. H. Khan also was killed.

Mr. C. K. Rhodes, I.C.S., was an Officer of 27 years' experience, spent mostly in Assam up to 1939. Born in 1889, he came out to India in 1913.

The Indian National Airways announce the accident with the deepest regret.

The bodies of the two passengers have been removed to the Willingdon Hospital.

The funeral takes place at 11 a.m. to-morrow at the New Delhi cemetery.

A British Overseas Airways machine which took off shortly before wirelessed back that the fog seen in Delhi was less than a thousand feet thick and the weather was perfectly clear above

The National Airways aircraft took off perfectly but for some unexplained reason the pilot appeared to circle round in an endeavour to land but crashed cut side the Gwalior Potteries Works at a short distance from the Willingdon Aerodrome.

The machine was bound for Karachi via Lahore.

On receipt of the news Mr Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, and Mr. Cambridge, Senior Director of Indian National Airways, arrived at the aerodrome and took charge of the arrangements relating to the enquiry.

An investigation under the Indian Aircraft Rules is being carried out by Mr. Rendell, Aircraft Inspector, Delhi.—A. P.

"TIMES" SHIELD FINAL

B. E. S. T. PASS 500: CENTURIES SCORED BY AMLADI AND SATHA: TATA'S FACE INNINGS' DEFEAT

Tata Sports Club (1st innings) 267
B.E.S.T. Sports Club (1st innings) for 8 wkts. ... 528

Fans feel that the B. E. S. T. are making it a habit of annexing "The Times of India" Cricket Shield.

At the close of play on Saturday, Tata Sports Club, whom the Tramwaymen oppose in the final of this cricket tournament, had collected 247. They appeared satisfied—things were not too bad.

Proceedings on Sunday brought disillusionment on the horizon. The B. E S T had batted all day, and closed with 211 on the books with only three men out.

This was depressing, but worse things followed, for the B. E. S. T. callously made Tata's field the whole of Monday and climbed to 528, and propose batting to-day, as they have two wickets in hand still.

B. E. S. T. OPTIMISTIC.

No one can blame the side at the crease, if at this juncture they look forward to beating Tata's by an innings, and annexe the trophy for the fourth year in succession.

The batting was not slow on Monday and things went cheerfully onwards. "Murdering the bowling" is considered a crude term, but the B. E. S. T. just slaughtered the attack that Tata's served up yesterday, and there was hardly a dull spell. A critic could well imagine the redounding cheers that would have filled the air had the spacious stadium been filled. It was bright cricket with a vengeance but there were few to land the repeated feats at the wickets.

TWO CENTURIES.

V. R. Amladi, who was 90 not out on Sunday, added 27 runs to his total and left with 117, a great innings, full of care, enterprise and style. Then came D. B. Satha, he plied his bat for five hours and ten minutes and during this spell raised a score of 116. Another great innings, in which Satha proved that he could bat. He reached the flags seven times. Satha and Amladi put on for the fourth wicket 134 runs. Amladi left at 272.

Satha and S. R. Arolkar added 56 runs for the fifth wicket, the latter leaving after giving his side 25; more was expected from him.

Fifty-two came from Satha and M. Dalal. The former left at 380 Things continued favourably for the B. E. S. T. Dalal returned to the Club House at 416. One hundred and three was the prowess of the eighth pair, R. I. Irani and N. Achadwala. These two looked like going on for ever, when Achadwala put his foot in front of a straight one from Madon and left with a good 59. The dismissed batsman had batted 75 minutes and was not subdued. Nine fours stood against his name

Irani was playing perfect cricket at the close, A J Contractor was keeping his end up. Irani when the teams came in on Monday had peaked 74 and more is expected from him. Contractor had still to open his score.

TATA SPORTS CLUB (1ST INNINGS) 247

B E S T SPORTS CLUB (1st Innings).

K. K. Tarapore, c Maneckshaw, b Lewis	23
S. Mahadeo, c Mistry, b Godambe.	13
H. Printer, run out	54
V. R. Amladi, c Godambe, b Madon.	117
D. B. Satha, c Mendon, b Mistry ...	116
S. R. Arolkar, l.b.w., b Godambe ...	25
M. Dalal, b Mistry	39
R. S. Irani, batting	74
N. Achadwala, l.b.w., b Madon	59
A. J. Contractor, batting	0
A. J. Bode to bat.	
Extra s	25
Total (for 8 wkts.)	528

Fall of wickets:—1/23, 2/46, 3/138, 4/272, 5/328, 6/380, 7/416, and 8/519

Bowling:—S. R Godambe, 2 for 131; M. J. Maneckshaw, nil for 58; M. H. Jalnawala, nil for 39; P. D. Madon, 2 for 113; I. P. Lewis, 1 for 90; D. M. Mendon, nil for 55; M Mistry, 2 for 37.

WAR AND SOCCER

ATHENS, Jan. 6.

Princes Paul and Peter, Sir Charles Palairet, British Minister and High Greek and British Officers were among the crowd of three thousand, who saw an Athens team beat a side representing British Forces in Greece by four goals to three in an Association Football match yesterday. The play was fast and maintained a fairly good standard. The British led two to one at half time but the Greeks movements were generally more accurate after the interval.—Reuter.

Br. Olympic Sprinter Dead

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The death is announced to-day in a flying accident of Wing Commander Arthur Sweeny, British Olympic Sprinter and winner of the hundred yards and 220 yards events in the British Empire Games in London in 1934.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Communal Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following are my suggestions for solving the communal problem:—

(1) India shall be called "Sarhind".

(2) The existing Urdu language written in Roman alphabets, shall be called Sarhindi and be the national language.

(3) The song composed by Dr. Iqbal with slight modifications as follows shall be the National Anthem "Sare Jehan se achha Sarhind hai hamara".

(4) The tricolour Congress flag with emblem new moon and star shall be the national flag.

(5) (a) All the minorities including Muslims, Europeans, Harijans, Depressed Classes, Christians, Parsis, Jews and Sikhs shall have 65 per cent. reservation of seats by joint electorates amongst themselves in the central and provincial legislatures except Punjab, where the seats shall be 80, so as to give about 20 per cent. seats to Sikhs. Caste Hindus shall have 35 per cent. reservation of seats by separate electorates, in all the provinces except Punjab, where they will have 20 per cent.

(b) or 50 per cent. reservation of seats for Muslims by separate electorates in the central and provincial legislatures and Cabinets.

(6) If the above scheme is not acceptable to the Congress or Hindus, the only way to solve the communal problem is to accept the Pakistan scheme.—Yours, etc.,

S. HAMID.

Non-Violence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is time that the people of India should examine closely the doctrine of "non-violence" or "animsa" which is so much in the air. The desire for self-preservation is to be found in all created beings, it is a general law. On the other hand non-violence forms a cardinal principle in the teachings of all true religious teachers. What is the real nature of this non-violence?

When "King Ajatsatru" of Magadh sought the opinion of Buddha whether he would be able to conquer the "Vijji Kingdom", which he was going to invade he was told that as long as the 'Vijji' clan were of one mind and presented a united front to the invading army, as he had advised them to do, there was no chance of their being conquered. Buddha did not advise the people of Vijji to practise non-violence and lie low before the enemy ("Mahaparinivian Sutta," ch. I).

Jesus Christ's teaching on non-violence is justly taken as the criterion of excellence on this subject. When Jesus asks men not to "resist him that is evil" he means refraining from retaliation. He illustrates the principle of overcoming evil with good, and not to meet injury done to oneself with a revengeful spirit, which multiplies evil. To interpret Christ's injunction, which was evidently meant primarily for the men amongst whom he lived, as meaning non-resistance or passive resistance (or civil-disobedience) is a mistaken term. In casting out the traders and buyers from the temple of Jerusalem and removing a public wrong Jesus himself used force. The whole trend of Christ's teachings and of all religious teachers is to give unstinted love to all, friend or foe, and desist from retaliation for any personal wrong. To remain passive when a subversive force threatens to upset the whole moral structure of society and destroy its progressive course in the path of freedom and righteousness, praising the virtue of non-resistance, is to mix up two issues, one self-restraint, giving place to freedom from resentment and unconditional love, and the other manly vigour to defend one's right.

In the "Bhagavat Gita" we read that "Sree Krishna" never hesitated to urge 'Arjun' to destroy the power of evil, even though it meant the killing of the nearest, dearest and most revered of kinsmen, before giving unearthly and solemn precepts on the highest ideal of spiritual life that Hinduism conceives.

In the middle ages the doctrine of 'Sanyas,' which is a form a self-torture, made the Hindus lie low before the invading hordes. The present doctrine of non-violence, which is also a form of self-torture, threatens to bring disaster on us. Hindus should beware of this danger.

What could be a more clearly indicated course in the present crisis for the people of India than to make a common cause with the Power that has kept away from her borders these two hundred years the invading hosts and maintained internal peace, which has made possible a progressive course in all spheres of life? To misread the effaceable writings of history and rise on the wings of vain impossible aspirations is to miss an opportunity when we could take India to a higher plane of life. This is the moment when Indians, with all their differences, by working together under the leadership of the Suzerain Power, could achieve a workable unanimity. May the people of India rise as one body at the clear call of duty.—Yours, etc.,

SURESH CHUNDER BOSE.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

G. I. P. Rly. Suburban-Ways

A PASSHOLDER draws attention to the dangerous risks taken by passengers in attempting to board the electric trains. These risks might be avoided if the Railway authorities asked Ticket Examiners to supervise the contime.

Safety First

Mr. M. R. RUIA suggests that white lines be painted on the roads beyond which pedestrians are not allowed to walk and that cyclists should be asked to use lights as opposed to reflections.

Civic Guards

Mr. PEERMOHAMED, suggests that Civic Guards be given the same dress as Police Officials, and be allowed to travel on Buses and Trams and Railways when wearing uniform.

Educating Our Women

M. HABIB says: "There are many well-known national as well as communal bodies and organisations in India, which sincerely perform various duties for the upliftment of India —desirable and otherwise—but the most crying need of India to-day, is the education of her women, and the education entirely free from trammels, examinations and cram."

Sutta Epidemic

"Pro Bono Publico" complains about the sutta epidemic now raging in the city of Ahmedabad and wonders where it will lead the citizen.

League Hockey

BURMA SHELL UNLUCKY TO DRAW

R. E.'s Win: Bombay City Save A Point

Two matches in the Second Division Hockey League were decided on Monday.

In an early encounter the R. E.'s (A. F. I.) accounted for the Khalsa Sports by the only goal scored in the match. This came from Mossley.

BOMBAY CITY LUCKY.

The second match saw Burma Shell share points with Bombay City. The City should consider themselves lucky to be credited with two goals to a brace by their opponents, as Burma Shell fully deserved to win.

In the first half the Burma Shell scored first, Saldanha doing the needful. Before the interval Sadgun came along to square accounts and the teams changed ends—one all.

In the late half the City goal had a charmed life. Couts failed to use a penalty bully to advantage, with the goal-keeper to contend with. He, however, made amends shortly after, when he flicked in a fine shot in off a fast travelling pass from the right.

After this the Burma Shell should have scored at least three goals as two setters and another very good opportunity were wasted.

Eventually towards the close the City equalised Santos scored for them, but the ball entered the "D" from a stroke that was definitely sticks. This resulted in Burma Shell having o share points.

LOUIS MEETS ANOTHER UNKNOWN

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The promoter Mike Jacobs announces that Joe Louis, world heavy weight boxing champion, meets the comparatively unknown Gus Dorazio at Philadelphia on or about February 27. Louis' next fight is against Clarance Burman on January 31.—Reuter.

First Nagpada Sports Meet

To discover new talent and to create active interest in athletics and sports in the Nagpada area, the First Nagpada Sports Meet was organised at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House grounds during the week. The final day events were keenly contested before an appreciative crowd

The results are as follows:
100 metres, 1. Claude, 2. Bashi.
300 metres, 1. Panday, 2. Bashi.
800 metres, 1. Eliaza, 2 Walter.
Shot-Put, 1. Abbas, 2. N. Ishak. Distance 28'2"
Long Jump, 1. Cedrick, 2. Bashi. Distance—18'7-1/2"
Hop, step and jump, 1. Cedrick, 2. Jacob. Distance—36'11-1/2".
High Jump, 1. Cedrick, 2. Alex., Height 5'1/2"
Pole Vault, 1. Cedrick, 2. Hussa, Height 8'5-1/2"
Medley Relay Young Mohamedan Sports Club.
Tug-of-War, City Youths Athletic Club.

The individual championship trophy was won by Cedrick who had scored 20 points, and the runner-up trophy was won by Bashi who scored 9 points.

Dr. Clifford Marshardt presented the trophies and the Certificates to the winners.

That "NASTY" COUGH MUST BE STOPPED NOW!

A Constant Cough is Doubly Dangerous. You must stop it instantly! Get some VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE and take a dose right away! It will stop the coughing "like lightning!", clear the throat and chest, cut up the dangerous phlegm, soothe away the soreness, arrest the development of dangerous germs and strengthen the lungs.

DANGER! *A cough now may weaken your lungs! Be warned! Stop it without delay.*

Do not take chances: take VENO'S, for this wonderful remedy has a special action which ARRESTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF DANGEROUS GERMS and so makes you SAFE! For you and every member of your family down to the youngest child VENO'S *Lighning* COUGH CURE is the one sure and safe specific.

WATCH FOR THE BLUE SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE *Obtainable From All Chemists and Stores*

The Family Remedy For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH WHEEZING SHORTNESS OF BREATH WHOOPING COUGH

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

E 363-40

3 Ways. TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY AND YOURSELF

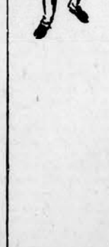
make your savings work!

FOR THE SMALL SALARIED MAN

Those who can save a little for the future have a wonderful opportunity to invest safely in Defence Savings Certificates. The money is secure and carries interest at a rate which small investors cannot get with equal safety elsewhere. For every Rs. 10 certificate bought, five annas interest is given every complete year after the first. At the end of the fifth year a bonus of four annas is given and eight annas bonus at the end of the tenth year. This means that the Rs. 10 originally invested is then worth to you Rs. 13-9-0, *free of Income Tax.* Should you at any time want your money back it will be refunded to you with the interest due. Ask at any Post Office for INDIA DEFENCE LOAN PAMPHLET No. 2.

FOR THE LARGE SALARIED MAN

For those who have larger means the 6 year Defence Bond is a more suitable investment. It is repayable on the 1st of August or 1st of February six years after the date of subscription, that is to say, within a maximum period of less than 6½ years. It carries interest at 3% and the final payment will be Rs. 101 for each Rs. 100 contributed. These bonds are issued through the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank and Government Treasuries, like ordinary loans.



FOR THE PHILANTHROPIC MAN

who is unwilling, for patriotic or religious reasons, to accept interest on his money, Government have devised an issue of INTEREST FREE BONDS. These bonds will normally be payable in full at the end of three years, but anyone who wishes to get his money back after the expiry of one year can do so.

They are issued in the form of stock certificates, which can be in the names of religious trusts and charities.

SAVE FOR SAFETY

BUY DEFENCE LOANS

HE RISKED

his neck, to save his father's face!

THE POET-HERO OF

PUNARMILAN

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-and-Dance
Drama
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
THURSDAY NEXT:
1-30 P. M.
MAJESTIC

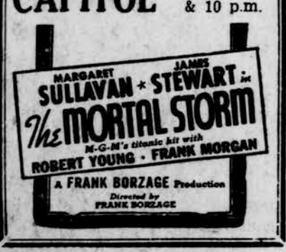
The Picture To Create
2ND RECORD
At the Opera House!
The Members of Your FAMILY
Will HEARTILY THANK You
If You Take Them to See
"SNEH-BANDHAN"
A GREAT INDIA Picture
"SNEH-BANDHAN"

A KIKUBHAI B. DESAI Production
Featuring
The Glamorous Queen of Melody
BIBBO
with E BILIMORIA, NAVIN YAGNIK, Pratima Devi, Muzzamil
Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE
MATINEES at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., Holidays.
2nd Great WEEK

Note—Phone No. 35017.
REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Free List Suspended.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


MARGARET SULLAVAN * JAMES STEWART in
The MORTAL STORM
M-G-M's titanic hit with
ROBERT YOUNG * FRANK MORGAN
A FRANK BORZAGE Production
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 3 DAYS!

EDNA BEST • EDDIE ALBERT
Albert Bassermen • Gene Lockhart • Otto Kruger
Nigel Bruce • Montagu Love • James Stephenson
Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
Made by Max Siedman from Play by Milton Krims from a Story by Valentine Williams and Wolfgang Wilhelm

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindus: PPosh Sud 9, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 8, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 5, 1310
Hightide: 5-38, 20-12
Lowtide: 13-05
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

BRELVI—On January 5, at Poly Clinic, Bombay, to Khairunnisa, wife of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, a son.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mrs. G. E. Portal arrived at Government House.

Mr. C. P. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Daphtary, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ormerod, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tew lunched at Government House.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, a flag ceremony will be performed on Thursday, (Bakri I'd Day), Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, will unfurl the Muslim League Flag at Azad Maidan after I'd Prayers.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Union.

RAMTIRTHA YOGASHRAM

Fifty-seven men and three women took advantage of the free, natural and yogic, treatment at the Ramtirtha Yogashram, Bombay-4, during the month of November, 1940, made up as under:—Seminal 14, Liver pain 8, Heart weakness 3, Waist-ache 4, Blood-impurity 7, Nerve weakness 6, Constipation 13, Fat-disease 2, Womb disease 3 (women's).

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of December 1940 was 1,298 consisting of 635 women and 663 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 50.

B P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Desai will continue their classes in Psychology for Teachers and Parents and Photography in Ram Mohan English School and St. Xavier's College to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 and 6-15 p.m. respectively; other classes for the day as usual.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of Muslims will be held on the second day of Bakri Id (Basi Id) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Durgah at Mahim to consider the triennial accounts of the Durgah of Pir Fakih Ali Makhdoom.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Thursday, the 9th January, 1941, will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday on account of Id-ul-Zuha (Bakri Id).

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

WARDHA RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on 1st and 2nd of February 1941. Application forms with fees will be accepted till 8th January between 4 and 6 p.m. at the Sabha's Office, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face, near Wilson College.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION

The following are members of the new Provincial Executive Committee elected by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation Conference held on 31st December, 1940 and 1st and 2nd January, 1941:

General Secretary: Prabhakar Sanzgiri; Organizing Secretaries: Messrs. Chandu Vaidya, S. N. Bhalerao, Z. M. Kadri and Raja Kulkarni; Treasurer: Harshad Bhatt; Members: Jashwant Sutaria, Aravind Saheba, Jashwant Chouhan, Quereshi, Popat Vyas, M. B. Buch, Govind Swami, Godbole, Ponnuswami, Nerker, K. Merta, Nergis Batliwala, S. N. Patil, S. S. Shukla, J. G. Shah; Secretary for Cultural Activities: C. B. Shah; Secretary for Publicity and Propaganda: V. R. Sashital.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Mortal Storm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Dispatch From Reuters" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tom Brown's School Days" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Foreign Correspondent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3 30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"1 Million B. C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

LECTURES ON ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The B. P. Adult Education Association has arranged a popular course of nine lectures on Art and Architecture on Tuesdays in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m. The series will begin on January 14. The admission is open to any one interested in the subject. Further details at the Association's Office, Cama Institute Building, 134-6, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

MATUNGA FOUNDLING HOME

The management of the Hindu Foundling Home Matunga, acknowledged the receipt of the following donations of Rs. 51 and over:—

Rs. 101 Mr. Wadilal Kashidas, Rs. 101 Mr. Ratansi Pragsi, Rs. 101 Mr. Nanjibhai Kalidas, Rs. 101 "Laxmi" through Mr. Varde, Rs. 100 Swetamber Jain Sthanak Sakal Sangh, Rs. 75 Mr. Mulchand Bulakhidas, Rs. 51 Mr Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Rs. 51 Messrs, Narottamdas Chimanlal and Co., Rs. 51 "Sympathiser", Rs. 51 Mr. Vallabhdas Mathuradas, Rs. 51 Mr. Wadilal Chaturbhuj, Rs. 51 Mr Bhagwandas Narayandas, Rs. 51 Mr. Ganesh Gangaram, Rs. 51 Mr. Bhagubhai Ratilal, Rs. 51 New Bhina Mills Shop, Rs. 51 Mr. P. K. Godbole, Rs. 51 Mr. Virchand Meghji.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 32,09,095-7-7.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 64 The Bombay Office of Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds of India Ltd. and their Staff (Further donation).

For the R.A.F.: Rs 200 Messrs. Lucas Indian Service Ltd; Rs. 173 The Staff of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd. (Monthly), as under:—Rs. 50 Mr. E. J. Martin; Rs. 40 Mr. W. R. Pearce; Rs. 38 Some Local Assistants; Rs. 25 Mr. R. A. S. Swift; Rs. 10 Mr. N. M. Sinclair; Mr. E. Liddle; Rs. 100 Mr. C. E. Leman (Monthly); Mr. J. Booth, I.C.S. (Monthly); Vincent Club, Dadar; Rs. 59-12-0 The Members of the Bombay Light Patrol, being the proceeds from the sale of beer bottles during December 1940; Rs. 50 Mr. H. R. Cooper (Further donation); Mr. H. Sommer (Monthly).

For the I.A.F.: Rs. 3,303-2-0 Through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 2,096-4-9 Through the Hon. Secretary, Jalgaon District Committee, Jalgaon; Rs. 1,089-0-3 The Staff of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd. (Monthly), as under:—Rs. 449-9-0 The Indian Staff; Rs. 146-3-7 Sewri K. A. B. Installation Labour Staff; Rs. 75-15-6 Up-country Labour Staff; Rs. 50 Mr. G. P. Pakenham-Walsh, Mr. H. P. A. Suther, Mr. O. H. de St. Croix; Rs. 48-8-0 Some Local Assistants; Rs. 30 Mr. J. Lockhart; Rs. 25 Mr. W. C. Inge; Mr. B. V. Vagh; Rs. 15 Mr. R. G. Gibson; Mr. C. V. Callaghan; Mr. J. Charanjiva.

Rs. 553-15-0 Through the Huzur Mamlatdar and Hon. Treasurer, War Gift Fund, Bijapur, as under:—Rs. 514-15-0 Muddebihal taluka; Rs. 25 Bagalkot taluka; Rs. 12 Bijapur taluka; Rs. 2 Sindgi taluka; Rs. 500 Messrs. Gill & Co. (Monthly); Rs. 206-4-0 Through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 134-2-0 The Indian Staff of the Bombay Office & Princess Street Branch of Lloyds Bank Ltd. (Monthly); Rs. 134. The European and Indian Staff of Messrs. Graham & Co. (India) Ltd. (Monthly); Rs. 125 Through the Mamlatdar, Chiplun, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 100 Lady Sylla D. Petit (Monthly).

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 53 The Factory Staff of Messrs. Goodlass, Wall (India) Ltd. (Monthly).

Grand total: Rs. 32,18,735-5-10.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud speaker programme for to-day:—

Marathi: 8 a.m. Recorded music. 8-05 News bulletin. 8-20 Recorded music. 8-25 "Russia prepares against German invasion"—Talk. 8-30 Recorded music. 8-35 "Roosevelt's bold stand"—A talk.

6-30 p.m. Recorded music. 6-35 Dissension in Fascist Group—A talk. 6-40 Recorded music. 6-45 News bulletin. 7 Recorded music. 7-05 "Hitler's dilemma"—A talk.

Gujarati: 11 a.m. Recorded music. 11-05 News bulletin. 11-20 Recorded music. 11-25 "Italy faces disaster"—A talk. 11-30 Recorded music. 11-35 "The Indomitable Britain"—A talk.

4-30 p.m. Recorded music. 4-35 "Italian fleet crippled"—A talk. 4-40 Recorded music. 4-45 News bulletin. 5 Recorded music. 5-05 "Growing strength of England"—A talk.

Hindustani: 6 p.m. Recorded music. 6-05 "Italy faces disaster"—A talk. 6-10 Recorded music. 6-15 "The Indomitable Britain"—A talk. 6-20 Recorded music. 6-25 News bulletin. 6-40 Recorded music. 6-45 "Italian fleet crippled"—A talk. 6-50 Recorded music. 6-55 "Growing strength of England"—A talk. 7 Recorded music.

Workers Overcome By Effects Of Gas

Overcome by the effects of the gas while cleaning a 'man-hole', at Tulsipipe Road, four municipal workmen became unconscious. They were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where one of them, Yeshoo Raghoo died on Monday evening.

Charity Show For Chitroda Library

A charity show was screened at the Central Talkies, Girgaum, in aid of funds for the construction of Chitroda Library, on Sunday During the interval a small gathering was held and the Manager, Mr. Modi of the Western India Theatres, and the proprietors of the Prabhat Film Co Poona were cordially thanked for their valuable help.

The finals of the Ramanujam Badminton Shield was played at Matunga on Sunday between the South Indian Association Team and Hindu Gymkhana B, in which the former won the match. Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami presided and distributed the prizes and he is seen with winners at his right and losers at his left.

PILOT ARRESTED

Charged With Flying Over Prohibited Area

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. H. D. Guzdar, a Parsi pilot, was arrested by the City police under the Defence of India Rules for flying over a prohibited area namely Kirkee.

The police applied to-day for an extension of the bail period of the accused, which was granted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

GIVE HARIJANS EQUAL SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

Hindu Mahasabha's Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed in the recent Madura session of the Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha, and which was proposed by the President Veer Savarkar from the Chair and passed unanimously:—

"(1) This Conference recommends all Hindus to intensify their efforts to remove untouchability from the Hindu-fold by educating the Hindu public opinion and adopting effective measures, as outlined in the previous resolutions to give the untouchables equal social, civil, and religious public rights, along with all other Hindus.

"(2) This Conference draws particular attention to the danger of Christian Missionaries and the Muslim Missionaries to the socalled untouchables who are by usage allotted habitation outside of the villages and cities. This Conference recommends to the Hindus to try to increase intercommunication with the so-called untouchables and so try to change the Hindu opinion as to allow them to have their habitation amongst the habitation of other Hindus."

'BAKR-ID' ON THE AIR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6

On the occasion of the celebration of Id-i-Azha, All-India Radio, Delhi, has arranged a special programme. On January 8, at 8 p.m. a talk in Hindustani entitled "Id-uz-Zuha-ki-Namaz kaise parhi jati hai" will be broadcast by Khawaja Hasan Nizami who will explain how Id Prayer should be offered.

An explanatory talk on the true significance of this festival will be given at 8-10 p.m. on January 9 by Hafiz Aslam Jairajpuri.

This will be followed by another talk at 10-05 p.m. in which Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Parvaz will clear some of the doubts and misunderstanding regarding importance and observance of "Qurbani."—A.P.

SEND OFF TO B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT

A public reception under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, was awarded to Dr. Anklesaria, President of the B. P. C. C., on the eve of his courting arrest.

Mr. Salebhoy Kader in introducing Dr. Anklesaria detailed the efforts the Congress had made to come to an honourable agreement with the British Government.

Dr. Jethalal Vora and Mr. Devji Ruttonsey, ex-Treasurers of the B. P. C. C. also spoke.

Dr. Anklesaria in his reply said that the characteristic feature of the Satyagraha campaign was that unlike wars of violence, it was a struggle based on truth and non-violence.

He asked the people to keep alive their faith in the Congress

The Mandvi District Congress Committee, Prohibition Guards, Cutchi Jain Mitra Mandal, Canvas Merchants' Association, and Mr. Batuk Desai, garlanded Dr. Anklesaria.

Vincent Massey Scholarship

D. F. McClelland, Hony. Secretary, Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, writes:—

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1941-42. This scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of the Hon. Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of goodwill towards India. The scholarship is of the value of 2,000 dollars (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work (ordinarily masters degree).

The scholarship is to be awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recommendations of a Committee of Selection. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. As. in India is the Secretary of this Committee. In addition to the value of the scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for sciences. Details will be supplied on application.

BHOPAL TO VISIT N.-W. F. P.?

PESHAWAR, Jan. 6.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal is expected to pay a visit to the Frontier Province during the month of February.—A. P.

Thakore Saheb Of Limbdi Dies In Bombay

Cut Off In Prime Of Life By Heart Trouble

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of His Highness Shri Digvijayasinhji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi which occurred yesterday morning at 1-30 a. m. at "Marlow," New Worli, where he had recently taken up residence.

His Highness had been ailing for the last two months and was under medical treatment in Bombay. He was the son of Maharana Shri Daulatsinhji, K.C.S.I., and a descendant of Maharana Shri Manguji, and belonged to the Jhala clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti.

Limbdi is one of the Western India States and the Maharaja enjoys full powers of internal autonomy.

The State is about 344 sq., miles, besides, 207 miles of Garwalla villages in the Dhanduka Taluka and has a population of over four lakhs. The State has a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees.

The Maharaja's early demise at the age of 45 is deeply mourned by his subjects. The late Maharaja had been suffering from heart trouble since he succeeded to the Gadi a few months ago and it was hoped that the change of climate and expert treatment available in Bombay would lead to his recovery. It was not to be however and he died of heart-failure as stated in the early hours of today.

The body will be taken to Limbdi by special train, to-day.

LEADERSHIP OF FREE FRENCH MOVEMENT

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

A telegram has been received here by the Free Frenchmen from the Governor-General of French India, M. Louis Bonvin, reading as follows:—

"General de Gaulle has conferred on General Catroux the title of the Delegate General for Egypt and High Commissioner for the Middle East and the Balkan States.

General de Gaulle has entrusted to General Catroux the leadership of the Free French movement in the following countries:—

The Balkan States, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India and Somaliland.—A. P.

Scheme For A. R. P. Training At New Delhi

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The establishment by the Government of India of an A. R. P. training school at New Delhi, to be staffed by about nine experts from England, as soon as possible was suggested by the Conference when it met in the afternoon after lunch.

The experts, according to the suggestion, should be selected from those who have had actual experience of the effects of an air raid and who are conversant with the latest methods of dealing with it.

A. R. P. personnel from the factories and other establishments in the various provinces will be asked to receive a fortnight's course in the school and then to return to their respective centres to disseminate the knowledge acquired by them among the people. —A. P.

Travancore Ban On "Indian Express" Lifted

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

It is understood the Travancore Government has withdrawn the ban they had placed on the taking of the "Indian Express" into Travancore territory.—A. P.

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The SAFE Brand of Aspirin
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Calcutta University Convocation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will address the Annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta to be held on March 8.

Besides the conferment of ordinary degrees to successful scholars, the Doctorate of Science Honoris Causa will be conferred at the Convocation on Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, a former vice-Chancellor of the University and President of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science.—A. P.

Allahabad's Regret At Death Of Pt. K. K. Malaviya

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

A meeting held last night passed a resolution recording its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely demise of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, an old and esteemed citizen of Allahabad, the funeral took place earlier in the day.—A. P.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION IN THE PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

In pursuance of the policy of gardual introduction of prohibition in the Punjab, the Government have taken further steps to restrict the cultivation of poppy-heads from which opium as well as "post", a cheaper kind of drug is extracted.—A. P.

Arundales In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Dr. G. S. Arundele, President of the Theosophical Society and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, President of the International Art Centre, Adyar, are on a short visit to Allahabad.

Mr. Arundale will address a meeting in the Besant Hall here this evening on "Culture and Rebirth of India" under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Mr. Arundale will address a meeting to-morrow on "What is Theosophy"?—A. P.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 522 Registered No. A. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1941.

BLOW TO ITALY

Within two and a half days of the first infantry assault—which was prepared by a 30-hour terrific bombardment from land, sea and air—Bardia has fallen as if it was an open town. The fact that over 30,000 Italians were taken prisoner makes the operations almost comparable to those of the whole first phase of the offensive in the Western Desert. The falll of Bardia is a great blow to Signor Mussolini, and it is by no means surprising that the Fascists should not only be obliged to admit its fall but also to confess its terrible nature to themselves. Signor Ansaldo has desperately tried to prepare the Italian public and to rally its morale in advance. We doubt if he will succeed. On the other hand it is more likely that Italian morale is now waiting for a few further knocks to collapse completely—unless Attila descends from the Brenner. And it is upto the British to give these knocks. The fall of Bardia will have its inevitable reaction on other campaigns in Africa and help the British by demoralising the Italian forces.

The total number of prisoners in British hands being now over 70,000, it is possible to assume that Marshal Graziani has already lost at least 60 to 90 thousand troops, that is, one-third of his forces in Libya. This means that his army is decidedly crippled. Worse still he has lost equipment and a strategical base like Bardia, of even greater value than the men. With all these disasters, he is a broken, if not yet a beaten, commander. Indeed as "the Times" of London says: "Owing to the material and moral damage suffered by the Italian army, our future plans will be conditioned by transport and maintenance, rather than by the enemy's resistance." With Sollum and Bardia safely in British hands, there is no reason why further advance should long be delayed. Nor, is there any reason why it should not be both rapid and irresistible. Already advance elements of the British forces are now approaching Tobruk which is itself being heavily bombarded by the R.A.F. Every vital Italian objective in Cyrenaica is situated on the coast, so that the Italians have to face co-ordinated attack of the land, air and sea forces of Britain and against which they have simply no remedy. For, the outstanding fact about the western desert offensive is, as it will be in the future, that the British possess not only a well-equipped land army, not only air superiority but also complete mastery of the sea. The enemy that will knock Italy down on land in Libya is, paradoxically, the British Navy.

A Fundamental Issue

The *communique* issued by the Government of India some time ago regarding their attitude towards the aircraft, automobile and shipbuilding industries in India has already been the subject of much adverse comment both in the press and on the platform. Now Mr. Walchand Hirachand who is the guiding hand behind all those schemes, has entered the lists and has, in an exhaustive statement, exposed the various sins of omission and commission of which the Government of India are guilty. It is a formidable indictment of the stepmotherly policy so long adopted by the Government of India towards Indian industries and of the niggardly spirit by which they are even now prompted. As Mr. Walchand Hirachand caustically observes: "The whole outlook of the authorities is fundamentally wrong because, instead of trying to overcome difficulties, there is undue dilatoriness and a policy which can only be characterised as one of obstruction."

This is a serious charge to make and this is not the first time that it is being made. Any Government which considered itself in the least responsible to public opinion would have taken the earliest steps to refute such allegations made against it. It is significant that the Commerce Department has kept studiously silent since the issue of its *communique*. It can thus be constructively held to have deserved the accusations. If not, and if they have any defence at all to make, the challenging statement of Mr. Walchand Hirachand provides them with a fresh opportunity for rebutting the charges. Deplorable as is the attitude adopted by the Government of India, it takes a new aspect against the background of the present war. Mechanisation is the need of the hour and it is amazing to find that while every nation in the world is taking all possible steps to push up its existing industries and build new ones, here in India, Government's contribution to that end is—a press *communique!* What have the Government to say, for example, to Mr. Walchand's observation that had they (the Government) responded when the aircraft scheme was first mooted sixteen months ago, India would have now been building her own military aircraft?

Almost similar has been the treatment meted out to the shipbuilding industry evidently in deference to British vested interests, though Indian-built ships would have been of inestimable help to Britain herself at the present juncture. While lukewarm and dilatory in helping the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, the Government of India have cold-shouldered the automobile project though the Indian army is in need of 60,000 vehicles as early as possible. All this is bad enough but there is a further danger of the intrusion of foreign capital as a result of the recent Eastern Group Conference. Already under the so-called safeguards provided in the Government of India Act a number of foreign concerns are thriving under the protection of our tariff wall. This evil is likely to be enhanced rather than abated as a result of war conditions and there will thus be country-wide support to Mr. Walchand's demand that industries which are being established or encouraged in this country to-day should be under Indian ownership, control and management. Even if Government have nothing to say in reply to Mr. Walchand's strictures over their past, they cannot ignore the fundamental issue he has raised regarding their future policy.

Balkan Developments

Much of the spate of latest rumours about the Balkans and the concentration of German troops on different frontiers may be pure sensationalism and perhaps started by the Nazis themselves. But a number of points about the latest developments deserve notice although instead of clarifying the situation they have only served to make the grand riddle more exciting. M. Filoff, the Bulgarian Premier, having consulted "medical specialists" is reported to have gone secretly to Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, to see other specialists! On the other hand, Moscow has recalled for consultation its representatives in Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and Hungary—but not those in Greece and Turkey. And, thirdly, "Rumania is completely cut off from the outside wirld", so completely, in fact, that even diplomatic telephone calls have been stopped. All this shows that something is brewing. And yet who can tell with confidence what that thing is?

"Not You, Herr Hitler"

The information in this article and the letter by the famous German pastor smuggled out of Germany, was given exclusively to Nofrontier News Service by one of its correspondents who knew Niemoeller in Germany.

"Not you, Herr Hitler, but God, is my Leader". These were the last words flung in the face of the German dictator by Martin Niemoeller, head of the Confessional Churches in Germany. Shortly thereafter began his modern martyrdom. From his place of imprisonment in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, Niemoeller wrote last year a Christmas letter to his followers in Germany. Smuggled out of the Reich to Switzerland, and thence by devious routes brought to America, this stirring appeal to Christians the world over, expressing so magnificently the unconquerable determination that even in darkest hours is so reassuring for the future of the world, reaches Nofrontier News Service. Niemoeller writes:

Advent, 1939.

"It is impossible for me to answer personally the many hundred greetings that have come to me at this Advent season. But there is one thing I want to ask of you all; that we give no place to weariness, to capitulation! There are those who would persuade us that the suffering of our Church is a sign that it follows a perverted way. To that we reply confidently that the Apostles have borne witness to the contrary. With certainty we know this, and on it we take our stand: As little does our welfare procure or guarantee us our peace with God as does our suffering. This peace remains the act of the grace of the One, whose suffering began in the manger and was achieved on the cross, that we might all be called the children of God. Let us believe, then, these glad tidings of God to us, and in their strength let us go forward on the way—in His footsteps—unconcerned with the censure of men, but with the peace of Christ in our hearts and with praise of God on our lips. So help us God!"

It was four years ago that Pastor Niemoeller was taken from his church in Berlin-Dahlem, his papers confiscated, and he himself brought before a tribunal on charges of high treason. After eight months' detention during the investigation, the Nazi tribunal promised him that his "guilt" had been atoned for. But scarcely had he been released when he was arrested again, and without any charge being brought against him and without a trial he was imprisoned in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen.

According to all reports reaching the outside world, Niemoeller has borne his long incarceration with exemplary patience and courage. Every ten days his wife is allowed to visit him, his five children can write to him, while his aged parents keep on trying, as they have since the first days of his imprisonment, to get him released. Several German generals, among them von Mackensen, have personally pleaded with Hitler to release Niemoeller, but Hitler's reply is always: "Niemoeller stays in the camp until he gives up his opposition." But the pastor refuses to betray his God to Hitler, refuses to preach the new heathenism.

At the outbreak of the war a chance of freedom was offered to Niemoeller. As a former U-boat officer he was asked to volunteer for participation in the war. Hitler had at that time given orders that upon acceptance of these terms Niemoeller should be released. But to the tempters the pastor replied icily: "I have been in the war for years. I am a soldier of God, but no soldier of Hitler's.

Especially hard for him has been the separation from his children. His oldest son, Hans Jochen, always greets him demonstratively at visiting times with "God bless you, father!" and stoutly refuses to say "Heil Hitler." When an SA man one of the camp guards, once asked him if he knew why his father was imprisoned, the youngster replied confidently, "Yes, certainly I know why. It is because he has proclaimed the gospel clearly and purely." And his little sister pronounced a sentence, now famous, at which her mother scarcely knew whether to laugh or cry: "When I write the address 'Concentration Camp, Sachsenhausen,' then I am always very proud."

★

Else Niemoeller, the brave wife of the pastor, has had to carry on under incredible suffering, searching of the house, arrests, police supervision, and once the exploding of a bomb in the house. Before nothing does she despair. She shares the fate of her husband for better or for worse, and is proud that he is the last man in Germany who dares to offer open resistance to Hitler. A few months ago she received from her husband the following letter which once and for all dispels the illusion that Niemoeller will ever submit to the Nazis:

March, 1940.

"Everywhere during these months the ship of our Church is again afloat. The banner is tattered, the masts are broken, but the Lord Christ is still at the helm and the ship floats. Who would have believed this at the time that Ludwig Mueller (Reichsbishop and Hitler's dictator of churches) thought he had caught a good prize? And I believe that my imprisonment is also part of the will of God. First the derisive laughter—that we have now—and then come the full churches and praying households. Therefore to be bitter would be the most vile ingratitude."

To-day Niemoeller is sick. His strength has been seriously undermined and he suffers from a stomach ailment. Camp attendants behave towards him with correctness, but also with strictness, and he is not permitted to go to a sanatorium. He has not been beaten, but he has told his wife of watching others beaten up. He asked permission of the authorities to bury the dead in the camp, but this was sternly refused.

Martin Niemoeller still carries on the Christian war from his concentration camp. He is Hitler's prisoner, but who in the end will be victorious, National Socialism or the gospel—the future will show. (Nofrontier News Service).

Settle Points Of Difference First

The suggestion that a conference should be held to find out what exactly were the differences between the communities of India was put forward by Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, in the course of lecture at the Jivanji Modi Hall on Monday evening.

Dr. Mookerji suggested that after these much exaggerated differences were found out, statutory provisions should be laid down not merely for the protection, but for the promotion of the diverse cultures. He argued that if the communities were granted cultural autonomy in those fundamental matters in which their differences were grounded, there would open up the vast field in which they could work together as citizens of a common country to promote their common interests.

The lecture was delivered under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Student[illegible] and the [illegible] Men's Hindu Association and the Young Men's Parsi Association and was presided over by Mrs. Sophia Wadia.

PREPARATION FOR POLITICS

Mrs. Wadia expressed herself particularly pleased at the fact that the meeting was being held under the joint auspices of various denominational organisations. It was generally agreed, she said, that the students' stage in life demanded complete attention to the studies at hand and the discipline at hand. Therefore, it was not permissible for students to take active part in day to day politics. But at the same time it was necessary that students should study all the problems and prepare themselves for the future.

She also stressed that politics was not everything and that only persons who had developed spiritual strength could integrate and tackle all the problems they were faced with.

As for the communal problem, she said that such problems were present in other lands as well and there was no need to exaggerate them. She said that there was every chance of the problem being settled if the people considered themselves Indians first and better still as men first.

THE STUPENDOUS REALITY

Speaking on India's fundamental problems, Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji said that the first of these problems was psychological. The question was whether the different people who called themselves Indians had a clear conception of what their country was and if they were united in this conception. The question was whether all the people who were divided on provincial, linguistic, communal and administrative basis regarded themselves as Indians and were mentally able to apprehend the stupendous reality of a common motherland.

As far as the Hindus, who were the original inhabitants of this country, were concerned, Dr. Mookerji thought that the problem had been solved. He cited Sanskrit hymns which are uttered every day in Hindu homes to show that the Hindus viewed their mother country as nothing less than the whole of India from Kashmir to the Cape. The federation of the whole of India had been an accomplished fact throughout the ages. The worship of the whole of India as an indivisible and inviolable unit had become a part of Hindu religion.

THE SPIRITUAL CONCEPTION

Continuing Dr. Mookerji said that the Hindus could not permit any secular authority to interfere with the spiritual conception of the whole of India as a living unit, which had been the subject of their worship from age to age. Any attempt to narrow the physical barriers of India would amount to an attack on the religion of the Hindus.

While as a historian Dr. Mookeerji pointed out that such was the historical heritage in regard to this fundamental factor of Indian nationalism in so far as it affected the thought of the original inhabitants of India, he hoped that the people who made their advent in India at a later day and were good enough to make India their home would yield worship to the same great inheritance and would not allow this conception to be dwarfed in any fashion.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Adverting to the communal problem, Dr. Mookerji said that if the picture of India as one unity was accepted, the other differences which were of a minor character would be resolved in the evolution of her history. Dr. Mookerji thought that while such differences as existed between the communities were worthy of all respect, they had been greatly exaggerated. The existence of differences did credit to the synthetic culture of India and should not cause any concern to anybody. When Indians had the privilege of framing their own constitution it would be their duty to provide ample and adequate safeguards for the protection of religious, linguistic, cultural or other differences and put all such matters beyond the power of any legislative body. What was to come before the elected

(Continued on page 8)

Frankly Speaking

The Albanian Front

Weather and Italian re-inforcements have not deterred the Greeks from maintaining their pressure upon the enemy. But these factors have certainly checked the speed of the Greek advance to an appreciable extent. The fact, however, that Italian counter-attacks, both furious and frequent, have all failed proves that General Soddu's reorganised army, too, may have to seek a new defence line. Both sides, it is reported, are preparing for a major battle in the northern sector, the importance of which is emphasised by concentrated Anglo-Greek bombing of Elbasan. When this battle will be joined is not yet clear. But in view of the consistent failure of Mussolini's hordes, their low morale and the effect upon them of the latest Italian disaster in Libya, the Greeks ought to win this battle, which may, perhaps, mark the beginning of the end of Italy in Albania.

Deplorable Fulminations

The already delicate problem of Indian nationals in Ceylon, which has so far baffled all efforts at compromise, will not be nearer solution by speeches of the type made by responsible Ceylonese Ministers at the last annual session of the All-Ceylon Village Committee's Conference. While Mr. Bandaranaike, who was one of the Ceylon Government delegates to the recent Indo-Ceylon Conference at Delhi, was content to dwelt upon "the fundamental differences" which made the Delhi negotiations abortive, Mr. Kotalawada, Minister for Communications and Public Works, went to the length of observing that "it is now obvious that India has no feelings for us but has only the interests of its nationals at heart!" Surely this is misrepresenting the attitude adopted by this country and hardly does justice to the forbearance shown so long both by the people and the Government of India. India is no doubt vitally interested in the future of the million nationals who have migrated to Ceylon and helped to make the country what it is to-day with its prosperous plantations and thriving trade. The demand for the elementary rights of citizenship on behalf of those people is justified in whatever way the problem is looked at. But this is not to say that we do not understand our neighbour's present difficulties or have no sympathy for the Ceylonese people. Unlike in Ceylon, informed opinion in this country has always believed that the problem is capable of solution in a spirit of give and take. More is the pity, therefore that persons in the high position of Mr. Kotalawala should indulge in such bellicose language.

An Example

Addressing the other day a mammoth meeting of Hindus at Koh Yadgeer in Sri Lakshmi Narsahwan Swami Deval, Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, the Judicial member of the Nizam's Government, said: "I see here a harmonious blend of Hindu-Muslim toleration—mutual compromise and adjustment—the great heritage of the great historic past. Is it not a hard fact that the land—this peak of the sacred mountain—belongs to a Muslim? Is it not a fact that the territory surrounding the mountain landscape belongs to a great Muslim Nawab, Sir Salar Jung Bahadur? Still this shrine stands to indicate the greatest historical adjustment which is the synthesis of the very antithesis of diversity and differences." Mr. Aziz naturally wanted his friends outside to profit from this example of tolerance, oneness and commonhood.

*FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS**

To-day, when at dusk the lamps of the Nation
Will be kindled in honour of the Festival of Lights—
Lamps of gold and lamps of clay to make
Concerted radiance for a few brief hours: how
Deeply I rejoice. And with me the whole world
Rejoices: that the Lamp of your genius still
Glows and sheds its lively lustre across the darkness
Of the world. Long may your aged and fragile hands
Hold aloft for the world's delight and inspiration the
Light of Beauty—the shining Flame of Song!

—SAROJINI NAIDU,
"Visva-Bharati" Quarterly.

*These lines were addressed to Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of Divali, the Hindu Festival of Lights, 30th October, 1940.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BASLE, Jan. 6.

Although the Eire Minister in Berlin has not yet lodged an official protest in connection with the bombs dropped on Eire, the Wilhelmstrasse states that Germany's reply is ready, says the Berlin correspondent of "Basler Nachrichten."—Reuter.

* * * *

At a "rally" of workers in Calcutta, comrade M. N. Roy declared that "the nationalist leaders had bungled the situation long enough."

Lest you miss the point of comrade Roy's criticism we may point out that it is not the alleged bungling he was objecting to but to the inability of the nationalist leaders but to flit quickly from situation to situation and country to country a la M. N. Roy.

* * * *

We have read Mr. Savarkar's statement giving the "correct interpretation" of the two main resolutions passed at the Madura Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha.

And now we hope some other Hindu Mahasabha authority will kindly come forward with another statement giving a correct interpretation of Mr. Savarkar's correct interpretation.

* * * *

"Finally Mr. Nariman asked Harijans to unite under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar....."—Press Report.

There is something which we would like finally to beg of Mr. Nariman. But it's no use.

* * * *

According to the Sultan of Johore, "Britain is on top of the world and can never be beaten."

With the latter we may agree and quite cheerfully but we cannot consent to the Sultanesque new order involved in the former.

* * * *

There are persistent rumours in Bucharest to the effect that Russian troops have landed at Varua, a Bulgarian port in the Black Sea and that the Germans have entered Bulgaria.

These reports are, however, very much behind the times according to our very special information Russia and Germany are already at war and that Nazi troops have entered Moscow while the Red Army has reached Berlin.

* * * *

It is reported that Soviet representatives in Yugo-Slavia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been called to Moscow for consultations.

The enigma, according to the Junior colleague, is not why they have been called but rather why their colleagues in Greece and Turkey were not called.

* * * *

An American Professor demands that the U.S.A. should sever relations with the "dictators."

He is more impulsive than those who wisely think that the "dictators" should first be allowed to sever relations with each other.

* * * *

Seventy thousand Italian workers in Germany were the subject of an Italo-German conference in Berlin.

Probably they are profoudly disappointed at their rank bad luck that they had been working in Germany instead of in Siddi Barrani, Sollum and Bardia.

* * * *

"Art Reflects Life" declares an Art Critic.

This, we protest, is a reflection on Life!

* * * *

"Strange Idiosyncracies of World's Celebrities."

—Caption to an article.

We are greatly consoled.

* * * *

'I'm sorry sir,' said the hotel proprietor, 'I wouldn't cash a cheque for my own mother.' 'Well, I suppose one knows one's own family best.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

All men have an inherent ability to make mistakes.

Unless you believe in the heroic you will never be a hero.

Every man in a brass band thinks that his instrument makes the best music.

The man who does things is seldom heralded by an advance agent and a brass band.

Although women pretend to dislike flattery, they invariably want their photographs retouched.

Call a man a diplomat instead of a liar and he will be well pleased; yet it amounts to about the same thing.

Over 70,000 Italians Captured

STORY OF FALL OF BARDIA

British 'Blitz' On Libyan Front

SURPRISING COLLAPSE OF ITALIAN DEFENCES AGAINST WAVELL'S PLANNED ASSAULT

LONDON, January 6.

Nearly 70,000 Italians have given themselves up as prisoners of war in the Libyan campaign. The number of Italian casualties are not known, but it is assumed that Marshal Graziani has lost practically one-third of his forces in Libya.

ALL STRONGHOLDS FALL

Some other strongholds fell on the Bardia Front despite very strong Italian resistance, states to-day's Italian High Command 'communique.'

The fierce battle on this front, the "communique" adds, had continued from morning to evening yesterday.

British naval units shelled the coast of Somaliland and the British Air Force raided Italian bases in Eritrea and Somaliland.

Full Story Of Battle Of Bardia

Reuter's special correspondent now with the Imperial forces in Bardia writes:

With the fall of Bardia it is now possible to disclose the full story of the opening stages of the great attack. The details of the cunningly-laid plans were given to me by the light of a guttering candle in a tent in the Western Desert close to the Libyan border.

The story opens on the evening of the New Year's Day. Towards sunset R.A.F. bombers began, what one pilot described to me as, the "heaviest bombardment of the war." Throughout the night wave after wave of heavy bombers plastered with bombs Bardia's already weakened defences. Their operations were intended to give the Italians the impression that the British offensive would mature early the following morning. The Italians stood by for it throughout Thursday, but it did not come.

NAVY ON SCENE

All through Thursday night the R.A.F. maintained an incessant bombardment of Bardia, and as dawn began to break they were joined by units of the Royal Navy which shelled the Italian defences. The defenders sent up bombers to attack the fleet but all in vain. Three of their machines were sent crashing into the sea by the R.A.F. and others were hit. It is considered unlikely that they returned to their bases.

SMASHING ATTACK

With the coming of dawn units of the Imperial Army led by the Australians launched a smashing attack on the Perimeter defences. To cover the onslaught a number of tanks rumbled forward to the attack and the R.A.F. continually dived low over the port. While the British mechanised forces attacked down Genfant Wat (dried up river bed), Australian infantry followed up their right flank and engaged the Italians defending the Perimeter defences.

By 9-30 a.m. less than five hours after the attack began, the mechanised columns had cut clean through the Italian defences and had split the garrison in two. By this time the Australians had engaged strong enemy defence pockets to the south-east of this line.

SPASMODIC ENGAGEMENTS

To the south of Bardia an Australian brigade staged "a demonstration" keeping the Italian forces occupied with spasmodic bursts of rifle and machinegun fire, while a large number of British mechanised forces, supported by British line regiments, carried out a bi-sweeping movement outside the Perimeter defences to the north to buttress the British forces already straddling the key roads leading from Bardia to Tobruk. This completed the encirclement of Bardia's defenders from the northwest and enabled an attack to be launched from that flank. As at Sidi Barrani, perfect co-ordination between the three forces marked the attack throughout.

Modern Tank Battle

The attack on Bardia was a modern tank battle by the British forces, since in France British tanks were holding rearguard positions, military circles here point out. At Bardia the British were able to plan the attack and execute it under artillery fire supported by infantry. The large number of guns captured at Bardia may be expected to be used at a later date against the Italians.

Although the capture of Bardia does not directly affect the campaign in East Africa, it has an indirect effect. The British now are freer in Egypt and reports of what has happened in Libya are sure to reach the Italians in East Africa and have a good effect from the British viewpoint.

By capturing 63,000 out of an estimated total of 250,000 Italians on the Libyan Front and by clearing Egypt of the Italian forces, General Wavell, it was further pointed out in military circles here, has completed his main objective. He is now a long way from his base, though this situation is eased, but not definitely solved, by having the ports of Sollum and Bardia at his disposal. Nevertheless it was added "The more Italians General Wavell defeats the better."

Defence Of Bardia

Reuter's special correspondent with the army in the Western Desert says:—"One of the features of the Italian defence of Bardia was the use of searchlights. Only few of the posts had been provided with this weapon, but they enabled the defenders to turn a blaze of light on the men trying to assault the posts and subject them to a hail of machinegun bullets. The fact that the Australian casualties are not heavy is due to their ability to take cover behind rocks and in ravines in this part of the desert. Bardia's defences were well thought out—the Italians had been building them since 1936—but by Saturday afternoon half of the outer defences had passed into Australian control and by nightfall it had become apparent that the position of the parties of Italian troops resisting in the central and northern portions of the defences was precarious as the Australians with bayonets flashing cleaned up one post after another.

Half-Hour's Work

The special correspondent continues:—

"I crawled to the top of a mound and a short distance away silhouetted against the blood red sky, caused by the setting sun, I saw British tanks with guns flashing, backed up by the Australian infantry, their bayonets glinting slowly moving forward engaged in the final mopping up. Meanwhile, men at my side slid over the top, backed up by advanced troops. Down, behind me, rumbled bren gun carriers and reserve troops. The Italians, cowed by days of very heavy shelling and bombing, quickly surrendered. The final attack began at four in the afternoon and all was over half an hour later. The roar of gunfire suddenly ceased and a strange silence settled over the battlefield.

ITALIAN PRISONERS

As I drove down the road into Bardia town behind the Australians I passed thousands of Italian prisoners clustered at the side of the road, their faces thin, unshaven, hallow-eyed, revealing the strain through which they had passed, during the last twenty days. I reached the main square in time to see the Officer Commanding the Australian Infantry in the final attack pulling down the Italian Flag from Government House.

The town was as silent as the grave. All the houses had long since been evacuated. Batches of Italian wounded passed me, some hobbling, others carried on stretchers by their comrades. By this time, the Italians in the northern defences had given in too. Elsewhere, batches of prisoners were sitting on the ground smoking. They seemed relieved and happy. One smiling Australian soldier passed me guarding an enormous batch of prisoners.

SPLENDID CO-ORDINATION

As night fell I discussed the battle with an Australian Officer, sitting on the brink of sheer cliffs dropping down to the blue-black waters of the Mediterranean. This victory, is one of a major order and has revealed once again the splendid co-operation existing between the three British services and the Dominion and Allied forces. Praising the work of the R.A.F., the British Army and the Navy, the Officer said: "They gave our boys a tremendous feeling of confidence for this was their first engagement of the war. Our Infantry actually entered the battle singing at dawn on Friday morning."

I asked the name of their song. "We are off to see the Wizard of Oz", he replied.

ANOTHER BLOW TO ITALIAN PRESTIGE

Fall Of Bardia In American Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

"Another solar plexus blow to Italian prestige" is how the "New York Times" describes fall of Bardia and adds "the loss can hardly fail to have serious repercussions at home and the future looks blank indeed for the Italian armies in Africa.

A German counter diversion seems to be Mussolini's only hope."

The "Herald Tribune" writes "one heavy blow and Bardia is finished. So much for the desperate stand. The British African campaign continues to advance with precision, an economy of force and smashing effect that were nowhere surpass in the German Western assault."—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT AND FUTURE PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

should unilaterally proclaim it so to be. When the dictators are ready to make war on us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands to commit an act of war Their only interest is in the new one-way International Law which lacks mutuality in its observance and, therefore, becomes an instrument of oppression".

No Profiteering

Declaring that all must be prepared to make sacrifices which the emergency demanded, President Roosevelt said that in his budget message, he would recommend that a greater portion in the defence programme should be paid from taxation than was being paid at present. No person should try to be allowed to get rich from this programme.

Basis Of Peace

In future days, they should look forward to four essential human freedoms—freedom of speech and expression everywhere. freedom of and right to worship God in their own way everywhere, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The President concluded: "This nation has placed its destiny in the hands, heads and hearts of millions of free men and women and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means supremacy of man's rights. Everywhere our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is in our unity of purpose. To that high conception there can be nothing save victory."

Re-election Confirmed

Loud and frequent cheers punctuated President Roosevelt's message to the Congress. Before he delivered the message, the Senate and the House of Representatives formally declared him elected for a third term simultaneously confirming the election of Mr. Wallace as Vice-President.

Closely guarded by secret service men President Roosevelt entered Capitol amid vociferous applause from the packed House which included all Washington's Diplomatic Corps.

The President wore a double-breasted grey suit which contrasted sharply with the formal morning attire of almost all the other men present.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 6

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writing in the "Reynolds News" has reiterated the immediate settlement of the Indian question.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN RESUMED

(Continued from Page 1.)

in Mahakoshal have courted imprisonment.

LIST OF 100 APPROVED

Apropos of the suspension of the second list of Satyagrahis from Mahakoshal, Mr. Kunjilal Dube, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, saw Mahatma Gandhi and discussed the situation with him. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has now revised the previous list of satgrahis and has approved the names of a hundred persons who are regular spinners.

NAGPUR ARRESTS

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Four 'Satyagrahis' from the first list for Nagpur Province offered 'Satyagraha' in Nagpur to-day.

In accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's instructions no speeches were made but only anti-war slogans were recited. Shrimati Saraswatibai Dandekar offered 'Satyagraha' at Dharampet, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe at Sitabauldi, Shrimati Vidyavati Devadiya at Itwari and Mr. Hiralal Mahadule at Sadar. Everywhere the gathering conducted itself peacefully.

After offering 'Satyagraha' at the appointed places the "Satyagrahis" proceeded to different villages.

None of the 'Satyagrahis' has been arrested so far.

M.L.A. From Wardha Jailed

WARDHA, Jan. 6.

Mr. Pukhraj Kochar, M. L. A., was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.

Mr. Wamanrao Dani, Secretary of the Wardha Taluka Congress Committee was arrested at Sonegaon village for offering Satyagraha.

Mrs. Dhotre, who offered Satyagraha was not arrested.

Mr. Gopalrao Wagle, vice-Chairman, Arvi Taluka Board, was arrested to-day on Ashti.—A. P.

In The U. P.:

LADY MEMBER OF A.I.C.C. ARRESTED

MEERUT, Jan. 6.

Mrs. Urmila Shastri a member of the United Provinces Congress Committee, was arrested to-day at her residence under Defence of India Rules. Shortly before arrest she was due to leave for village Dabathna in Dardhana tehsil to offer satyagraha to-day.

Satyagraha Committee Secretary Arrested

Mr. Ram Swarup Sharma, General Secretary of the City Congress "Satyagraha" Committee, Meerut, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules.

He had given notice of his intention to offer Satyagraha in the village of Rosna on January 7.—A. P.

DEHRA DUN ARRESTS

DEHRA DUN, Jan. 6.

Mr. Narain Dutt Dangwal, President of the District Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha to-day at Seola Majra, about three miles from Dehra Dun by shouting anti-war slogans, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules and brought to the Dehra Dun District Jail.

Arrests In Almora

ALMORA, Jan. 6.

Devi Datt Pant, acting President of the Almora District Congress Committee and a member of the U. P. C. C., and Mr. Pyarelal Gupta, President of the Town Congress Committee, who had intimated to the District Magistrate, Almora, of their intention to offer Satyagraha on January 6 and 7 were arrested yesterday.—A. P.

Almora List

Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, has approved the list of 180 Satyagrahis submitted by the District Congress Committee of Almora for his approval. Satyagraha in the district of Almora commences from 6th Jan. A further list of 800 Satyagrahis is reported to have been prepared by the District Congress Committee for the approval of Mahatma Gandhi. The list will be forwarded by the U. P. P. C. C. for approval.

At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6.

Mr. Narain Das, M.L.A., vice-Chairman Lucknow Municipal Board, who was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules, was sentenced to-day, by the City Magistrate, Lucknow, to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He has been recommended to be placed in "B" class.

At Pratapgarh

PARTABGARH, Jan. 6.

Pandit Munishwar Datta Updhyaya, President, District Congress Committee, was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha at Sangipur, forty miles from Partabgarh.

At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. Beni Singh, President of the District Congress Committee, was arrested to-day in village Patara where he offered Satyagraha. His arrest has been effected under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules.

Moradabad D. C. C. President Arrested

MORADABAD, Jan. 6.

Choudhry Shive Swarup Singh, President, District Congress Committee and Chairman, District Board, was arrested last night at the Congress office under Defence of India Rules.

He was to offer satyagraha at his village shortly.—A. P.

Benares Arrests

BENARES, Jan. 6.

Mr. Mahabirsingh, President of the City Congress Committee of Benares, was arrested, this evening, while offering Satyagraha in a neighbouring village.

In The Punjab:

M. L. A. ARRESTED

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Lala Bhimsen Sachar, M.L.A., who had intimated to the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha to-morrow in a suburb of Lahore, was arrested this evening at his residence.

The arrest was made under Rules 38 and 121 of the Defence of India Rules. He was taken to the Central Jail.

Ahrar Leader Jailed

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. Ahmad Assan, an Ahrar leader, was arrested on Friday last outside the Badshani Mosque on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans, was convicted and sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

In Delhi:

DELHI ARRESTS: HARTAL IN CITY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. Kalka Prasad Agarwal, Vice-President of the District Congress Committee and Mr. Sitaram Bhagwat, President of the City Congress, who had intimated their intention to offer satyagraha on January 6 and 7 respectively in adjoining villages were arrested yesterday at their residences under the Defence of India Rules.

The City observed hartal yesterday.

SHRIMATI VED KUMARI ARRESTED.

Shrimati Ved Kumari, was arrested this afternoon when she offered Satyagraha near the clock tower, Delhi City.—A. P.

In N. W. F. P.:

FRONTIER PLANS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 6.

'Satyagraha' in the Frontier which was to have been resumed to-day has been postponed until January 11 owing to 'Id' under instructions from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

In Bengal:

DEFIANCE OF QUIT ORDER

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 6.

Mr. Kshitish Chandra Roy Chowdhury who had not complied with the order requiring him to leave the district within 24 hours following his notice of Satyagraha was arrested this morning.

About 25 other Congressmen of the town have been ordered under the Defence of India Rules to report their movements to the police in advance.

In Tamil Nad:

6 Months For Anti-War Slogans

VELLORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. C. V. Rajagopalachari was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for uttering anti-war slogans to-day.—A.P

In Orissa:

CUTTACK ARRESTS

CUTTACK, Jan. 6.

Mahamed Athahar, who was the first to offer Satyagraha from the second list of Satyagrahis of the Province, was arrested this afternoon at Kadamrasul, near Cuttack jail.

FAREWELL TO SILAM AND TULLA

A hearty send off was given to Messrs. S. L. Silam, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. and V. R. Tulla, Corporator, by the residents of Kamathipura at a function held at the Telugu Library Hall, on Monday night. Mr. R. K. Achrekar, Chief Whip, of the Congress Municipal Party, presided. Nearly a dozan organisations and several individuals garlanded Messrs. Silam and Tulla.

Rumanian Crisis Deepens

Nazis To Rescue Of Bucharest Authorities

SOFIA, January 6.

The internal position of Rumania is rapidly worsening and the administration is scarcely able to maintain control, according to information from the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier.

A large number of alleged Communists have been arrested and it is rumoured that many will be shot. Iron Guard malcontents are reported to be openly demonstrating against the presence of German troops in Rumania.

THE GERMANS ARE SAID TO BE ASSISTING THE AUTHORITIES TO KEEP ORDER AT PRESENT.

THE COST OF LIVING IS RISING RAPIDLY AND THERE IS MUCH SPECULATION IN FOOD.

THE REPORTS ADD THAT MOST OF THE FRESH GERMAN TROOPS ARE DIRECTED TO THE SOVIET FRONTIER AND THE DANUBE PORTS WITH CERTAIN UNITS ALONG THE JUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

The New York correspondent of "the Times" cables:

The general assumption here is that the Germans are preparing to take aggressive action in the Balkans—possibly by a thrust southwards from Rumania into Yugoslavia for control of the railway line from Budapest to Salonika and Istanbul—and it finds support in a report from Budapest raising the estimated figure of German troops moving eastwards through Hungary and into Rumania from 300,000 to 600,000.

A later report from Budapest states that Hungary was mobilising additional troops in preparation for total mobilisation on January 15 and a report from Sofia that German troops are already assembled in some force at Giurgiu in Rumania with only the ice-blocked Danube separating them from Bulgaria seem to give further support to the assumption.

It is supposed here that Hitler is pouring troops into Rumania partly for the purpose of preventing Russia from interfering through Bessarabia with any attempt Germany may make to strike at Greece and Turkey through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and that Hungarian troops will be used to assist them in protecting their flank and rear. Bulgaria is expected here to yield to the threat of force and to permit the passage of German troops through her territory. In that event it is believed here that Turkey will come into the war on the side of Great Britain and Greece.

However, while it is generally thought that the Germans will take action of this kind in the near future, the possibility is recognised that all these Balkan manoeuvres, elaborate as they are, may be intended instead merely as a gigantic bluff, likely to be all the more effective because the blow it threatens may be struck in any of several directions.

RUMANIA CUT OFF FROM WORLD

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Rumania is completely cut off from the outside world. The reason is said to be demonstrations in the country against the Germans. All telephone calls to the outside world have been stopped and even diplomatic ones.

Rumanian authorities have been asked to keep the railway line from Bucharest to Constanza in perfect condition for possible use in an emergency.—Reuter.

MOSCOW SUMMONS BALKAN AMBASSADORS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Soviet Government have recalled to Moscow for consultation four of their Consuls from South-East Europe, namely, those in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania.—Reuter.

KING BORIS PARDONS 389 PRISONERS

SOFIA, Jan. 6.

King Boris pardoned 389 political and criminal prisoners on the occasion of the celebration of Orthodox Christmas.—Reuter.

Congress Constitution Suspended In City

B. P. C. C. Declares State Of Emergency

PRESIDENT TO BE SOLE AUTHORITY

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Monday evening, it was declared through a resolution that a state of emergency had arisen and that, in effect, the B.P.C.C. should be suspended. Dr. D. T. Anklesaria presided.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAHATMA

Dr. Anklesaria, at the outset, stated that all the members of the B. P. C. C. would court arrest practically by the end of January. From the correspondence he had with Gandhiji he had come to the conclusion that Gandhiji wanted the B. P. C. C. to declare that a state of emergency had arisen and that the President of the B. P. C. C. should appoint a successor. The successor should be a person who could be trusted to be responsible to Gandhiji as well as for carrying on the Satyagraha movement. And he had in view Mr. Dhirubhai Desai as his successor.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas was opposed to the principle underlying nomination. Only recently Gandhiji had desired that the B. P. C. C. should continue as a nominal body. Now they were called upon to endorse the nomination of a person who was not an elected member of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. P. R. Lele explained that only certain rules were sought to be amended and the stage for putting forward the nominee had not yet arisen.

Dr. Anklesaria agreed that he was not putting the name of his successor for any endorsement.

THE RESOLUTION

Mr. Lele moved the resolution stating *inter alia* that the B. P C. C. declared that a state of emergency had arisen.

By the resolution, it was also sought that all powers, duties and functions of the B. P. C. C. and its Executive should be exercised by the President and the President would have the powers to appoint a successor and that every successor should have all the powers of the President, including the power of nomination of a successor. It was also sought to suspend the normal constitution of every District Congress Committee on a date appointed by the President and it was proposed that the powers of each Council should be vested in the President of the Council. The successor of each President of the District Council should be appointed by the President of the B. P. C. C.

UNCALLED FOR AND DRASTIC

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas opposing the resolution declared that the proposal to suspend the B P. C. C. constituted a drastic step. The B.P.C.C. was a properly constituted and elected body Other members had been duly co-opted. He was unable to see why that body was to be suspended when there were sufficient members to carry on the work, as desired by Gandhiji at first.

The speaker thought that by the President's going to jail or other members going to jail, the political situation would not change. He hoped it did not and if it did, it did for the better. The Congress to-day was committed to fight against dictatorial principle. If they should have a smaller committee or a single individual, they should be, with all respect to Gandhiji, elected members of the B.P.C.C. Moreover, the speaker wanted to know whether the proposed nominee was a Satyagrahi.

Dr. Anklesaria: "He is."

Mr. Tricumdas: Till recently he was not one. It was not going to be a family affair and he would raise his voice of protest against it. There were Congressmen of proved mettle.

REJECT PROPOSITION

Proceeding Mr. Tricumdas asked whether there was any dearth of Congressmen. Although Mr. Dhirubhai was his friend he thought that he should not be jockeyed into that position. Having failed in that attempt on a previous occasion, some of the members were seeking to put him in that place under the autocratic powers of the President and he thought that the House would unceremoniously reject the proposition.

Mr. Salebhai A. Kader thought that it was necessary to choose a man who had sacrificed and worked for the Congress organisation. He made bold to say that provincialism and communalism were rampant in their organisation.

Mr. B. N. Maheswari stated that the constitution had been changed as early as September 9, 1940.

GANDHIJI'S WISH

Mr. Kasiprasad Sinh asked whether Gandhiji wished that a declaration to the effect that a state of emergency had arisen should be made and that the B.P.C.C. should be suspended. He wanted a clarification of the position as otherwise discussion on the subject would be futile.

Dr. Anklesaria reiterated that Gandhiji wished that endorsement by the B.P.C.C. of such a declaration should be given and if they did not want to give it, he would write to Gandhiji accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT MOVE FAILS

Mr. Ashoka Mehta moved that the meeting be adjourned till the next evening as the resolution could not be supported blindly or opposed without due consideration. They had not received any notice of such an important resolution.

The motion was thrown out. Another resolution seeking to adjourn the meeting which was moved by Mr. Salebhai A. Kader met with the same fate.

Mr. Tricumdas then moved that the meeting be adjourned as a mark of respect for the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The proposal was lost 9 voting for and 12 against.

STATE OF EMERGENCY.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji supporting Mr. Lele's resolution said that he was pained to see that heat was imported into such a discussion. It was necessary to alter their decision to meet changed circumstances. What they anticipated and decided upon yesterday might be deemed necessary to be discarded to-day. It was not correct to criticise the procedure or individuals when an emergency had arisen.

After Mr. Ashoka Mehta and Mr. I. S. Patel had spoken Mr Tricumdas moved an amendment to one of the clauses seeking the appointment of a Committee of 5 to exercise all the powers and functions of the President of the B.P.C.C.

The amendment was rejected and the main proposition was carried by the House.

The Gujarati Club of Matunga gave a party on Sunday in honour of Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Photo shows Mr. Maheshwari speaking on the occasion.

RESUMPTION OF SATYAGRAHA AFTER TRUCE

Suburban Satyagrahi Sent To Jail

CITY CAMPAIGN STARTS TO-MORROW

BOMBAY, Monday.

The second phase of the Satyagraha campaign in the Bombay Suburban District was launched to-day when Mr. Narayan Gajanan Acharya offered Satyagraha at Chembur by shouting anti-war slogans. He was arrested and placed before the Kurla Magistrate who awarded him 6 months' simple imprisonment.

PLANS IN CITY

The list of Satyagrahis drawn up by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee for the month of January consist of thirteen Congressmen.

The second phase of the campaign within the city limits will be launched by the B. P. C. C. on Wednesday. Twenty-eight Congressmen including the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. and members of the Congress Municipal Party will offer Satyagraha in different localities of the city during January, after giving intimation to the Commissioner of Police 24 hours in advance.

The five office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. who constitute the first batch will lead the campaign on Wednesday. Intimation to the Commissioner of Police in this connection will be sent by the five Satyagrahis to-morrow (Tuesday).

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME

According to the B. P. C. C. plans, Dr. D. T. Anklesaria is expected to offer Satyagraha on Vithalbhai Patel Road, near Congress House, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday. Fifteen minutes later, Mr. S. L. Silam, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., will offer Satyagraha at the same place.

Mr B. N. Maheshwari and Mr. P. K. Sawant, Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., it is understood, will offer Satyagraha at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the former at Napoo Gardens and the latter at Bharuch Lane, Thakurdwar.

Mr. Hiralal Dave, Treasurer of the B. P. C. C. it is understood, will offer Satyagraha near the East India Cotton Association at 11-45 a.m. on Wednesday.

The second batch of two Satyagrahis namely Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar and Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will offer Satyagraha on Friday next.

JANUARY TIME-TABLE

The remaining 21 Congressmen in the list for January are expected to offer Satyagraha in batches of two or three on the following dates:—January 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29 and 31.

The Independence Day on January 26, which falls on Sunday, will be set apart only for constructive programme in view of the instructions from Mahatma Gandhi not to offer Satyagraha on Sundays.

LISTS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH

The B. P. C. C. has provisionally drawn up two lists of Satyagrahis for the month of February and March. The total number of Satyagrahis in these lists is about 90 including members of the seven District Congress Committees.

Mr. Kanji Govind Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Jan. 6.

Kanji Govind Kerson, M.L.A., who was to offer "Satyagraha" tomorrow here, was arrested this night at about 8 p.m. at his residence, under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and was brought down to Thana at 11 p.m.

A large crowd had assembled at the "Govind Wadi" Kanji Shet's residence.

Kanji Shet as soon as he saw the Police Officers, received them courteously and asked for an hour's time to prepare himself.

He is ordered to be detained as "A" class prisoner by the Additional District Magistrate under Rule 129 of Defence of India Rules.

Kalyan observed spontaneous "hartal" immediately.

"KESARI-MAHRATTA" JUBILEE

Handsome Tributes To Poona Papers

Handsome tributes were paid to the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" on the occasion of the celebration of their Diamond Jubilee at Chikitsikhsamuha Hall, Girgaum, on Monday evening. Mr. K. Natarajan presided on the occasion.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in moving a congratulatory resolution emphasised the National service rendered by the two journals. It was remarkable that in a country where Nationalist newspapers were liable to fall victims to Government's action, the two journals had survived for such a long period. They were not only nationalist in the presentation of their views, but also protectors of the interests of Maharashtra against extraneous influence or onslaughts

Mr. Ezekiel seconded the resolution. Messrs. Y. R. Date, V. B. Gandhi, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Prof. P. V. Kane spoke in support of the resolution.

SETTLE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE FIRST

(Continued from Page 6)

Legislatures was only matters of common concern, about which communities could not differ.

Suggesting the holding of a conference to find out the matters on which communities did differ Dr. Mookerji said that the method of defining differences was the method of solving and dissolving them.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Dealing with the economic problem of India Dr. Mookerji said that India was a country of seven lakhs of villages and 38 towns. 90 per cent of the people of India lived in villages. Yet the villages were dead. 300 out of the 400 million people of India lived in villages. These millions lived on land which could not feed them. Agriculture itself could not give them work for more than six months in the year. This problem of colossal national idleness could only be solved by introducing handicrafts which would keep the peasants engaged during the periods of enforced idleness. No better craft could be thought of, in this connection, than that of spinning suggested by Mahatma Gandhi. There was no other way of rural development except by village self-government.

Concluding Dr. Mookerji said that they had to build up the country in the light of these live problems and realities and not mere slogans, catchwords, fancies and half-truths.

Committee To Expedite War Production

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A War Production Executive Committee is to be set up consisting of the First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Alexander, the Minister of Aircraft Production Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Labour Mr. Bevin, and the Minister of Supply Sir Andrew Duncan, writes Reuter's lobby correspondent.

This was decided by the Government as a further step to deal with the question of war production.

It is thought probable that Mr. Bevin will be Chairman of the Committee but in some circles Lord Beaverbrook is favoured.—Reuter.

Greenwood For Postwar Reconstruction

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Minister without portfolio Mr. Greenwood who up to the present held the position as Chairman of the Production Council will, while remaining in the War Cabinet, now devote his attention to the problem of postwar reconstruction of which he has great knowledge as he was a member of the Ministry of Reconstruction in the last war. Another body to be set up will be one dealing with imports.

It is expected that an Executive Committee to deal with the whole problem will be formed and that the Minister of Supply will be the Chairman. An official announcement is expected during the week.

When the House of Commons reassembles, there will be an early debate, probably in secret, on the question of production and man power.—Reuter.

SECTION 144 IN BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 6.

With a view to preserving peace in Benares, on the occasion of the forthcoming Id, the District Magistrate of Benares, has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting carrying or collecting of weapons or spreading rumours.—A.P.

CAMP OFFICE AT WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Acharya J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, in a statement issued to the press, says "It is proposed to establish a camp office at Wardha. A portion of the office will move to Sevagram on the evening of January 8. All letters addressed to the General Secretary may for the time being be addressed to the A.I.C.C. office, Sevagram. Correspondence relating to the A.I.C.C. publications may be addressed to the head office at Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad."—A. P.

Mrs. Naidu Arriving In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday by the Madras Express.

Kolhapur State People's Convention

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 6.

The Kolhapur State People's Convention will be held at Kolhapur on January 9. Mr. A. B. Latthe, ex-Finance Minister, Bombay, will attend the Convention and guide the deliberations.

500 workers are expected to attend the Convention.—United Press.

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JEFF, GET YOUR TYPEWRITER! I'LL TELL THAT GUY A THING OR TWO!
JOE BUNK, 216 BEACH ST., CITY. TWO YEARS AGO I LOANED YOU FIVE DOLLARS! TODAY I ASKED YOU FOR IT AND YOU TREATED ME IN A MANNER TO WHICH I AM UNACCUSTOMED!
I REGRET I HELD MY TEMPER AND IF I HAD YOU HERE NOW I WOULD BEAT THE DAYLIGHT OUT OF YOU!
YOU BIG PIECE OF CHEESE. YOU'RE NOTHIN' BUT A ROGUE, A ROBBER AND A SCOUNDREL! IF I HAD A FACE LIKE YOURS I'D SHOOT MYSELF! YOURS TRULY, AUGUSTUS MUTT.
FINISHED?
YEP!
FINE! NOW I FEEL BETTER!

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DEFICIT BUDGET FOR CITY

Estimates For 1941-42 Introduced In Municipal Standing Committee

NEW MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES

As a number of Municipal Councillors are courting arrest, they have resigned their seats from the statutory committees of the Municipal Corporation. Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Dr. D. T. Narvane, Mr R. B. Raut and Mr. S. L. Silam resigned their seats from the Standing Committee. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. V. D. Govindji and Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhankar were elected by the Municipal Corporation on Monday to fill up the vacancies.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari and Mr. Asok Mehta resigned from the Improvements Committee and Mr. Cooverji J. Shah and Mr. B. N. S. Kajrolkar were elected to their places.

Mr. Patil Narayan Kajle having died and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar having resigned his membership from the Improvements Committee, Mr. K. A. Subramaniam and Mr. K. N. Joglekar were elected to fill the vacancies.

FEDERATED GROUP'S ATTITUDE.

There was a third candidate, Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh, put up by the Federated Group. He was declared defeated. The Federated Group did not take part in the election of the Improvements Committee as, Prof. S. R. Davar, the Leader of the Group alleged that the Congress Party had promised to give six seats to the Group. The Congress Party had so far given four seats and the Federated Group expected their candidate Dr. Shaikh to be supported for one seat at least on the Improvements Committee, on Monday. As this support was not forthcoming, they abstained from voting.

On the Port Trust, in place of Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Vasantram Jamiatram was elected.

Budget Estimates

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji then as Chairman of the Standing Committee introduced Budget estimates for 1941-42 as revised by the Standing Committee. Mr. Gordhandas said:

The scrutiny of the Standing Committee has resulted in the estimates of Income being reduced to Rs. 3,52.34 lakhs and Expenditure to Rs. 3,67.77 lakhs, giving a deficit of Rs. 15.43 lakhs. The Standing Committee propose to meet this deficit from the Opening Cash Balance and also by appropriation of excess accumulations in the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund and in the Net Premia Fund. The Committee however have not considered it necessary to draw upon the excess accumulations in the Net Premia Fund to the same extent as proposed by the Commissioner and have drawn only an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs which, after meeting the balance of deficit and the expenditure for new plant and machinery, will leave a Closing Balance of Rs. 5.92 lakhs at the end of the year instead of Rs. 3.60 lakhs as proposed by the Commissioner.

To deal first with the Income side, the Commissioner's estimate of Income for 1941-42 amounts to Rs. 3,52.98 lakhs which is more than the current year's estimated income by Rs. 4.56 lakhs and more than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 2.69 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to an increase of about Rs. 4 lakhs from our Property Taxes which are anticipated to bring in slightly increased receipts.

After the final closing of the accounts of the last year the Working Cash Balance for the current year has appreciated to Rs. 28.81 lakhs. The Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure would on the actuals of expenditure during the first six months and the probable expenditure in the next six months, amount to Rs. 3,50.29 lakhs and Rs. 3,64.58 lakhs. After providing the amount required for plant and machinery, the Closing Balance will, it is now estimated, amount to Rs. 14.04 lakhs which will be available as the Working Cash Balance for the year 1941-42. The Income for the ensuing year is estimated by the Commissioner at Rs. 3,52.98 lakhs and the Expenditure at Rs. 3,76.88 lakhs, giving a deficit of Rs. 23.90 lakhs.

The Mayor fixed Monday, the 13th instant, for general debate on the budget.

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Sixty-seven applications have been received by the Municipal Commissioner in reply to the advertisement for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioner has recommended the following four candidates for favourable consideration, (1) Mr. D. N. Marshall, Assistant University Registrar, (2) Mr. J. F. Balsara, Secretary, Parsi Punchayat Funds, (3) Mr. J. V. Paymaster, Solicitor and (4) Mr. L. S. Kagal, Superintendent of Licences, Bombay Municipality. The Corporation will elect the candidate some time next week.

NEW MUNICIPAL DY. COMMISSIONER

Congress Party Supports Bulsara

At a meeting of the Congress Party of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held at the Congress House on Monday night, it was decided to recommend the name of Mr. J. F. Balsara, Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat, to the post of the Deputy Commissioner of the Corporation.

The other candidates whose recommendations appear to have been discussed were Mr. L. S. Kagal, Superintendent of Licences of the Municipality and Mr. Wagre. Mr. Kagal, it is understood, got 20 votes while the other secured 3. Mr. Balsara, it is understood, was selected by the casting vote of the President. Mr. Sunderdas Morarjee presided over the party meeting.

High Court

PROTRACTED MURDER TRIAL

Over 32 Witnesses Examined

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania and a Special Jury).
Emperor
v.

1. Paindasha Abdul Rakhim,
2. Gulam Fatma Suleman ...Accused.

Fathabai, an old Arab woman, resided in a room on the second floor of a house at Tindal Street, Dongri. On 21st July 1940, the police received information in the morning that there was no response whatever from her room. A policeman went up to her room and peeping through a crack he saw a pool of blood. The door was forced open by the police and the old woman was found to be dead.—her body being discovered under a bundle of clothes with fifteen injuries. Inside the room were also found a pair of red ladies' shoes, a pair of black gents' shoes and an umbrella, as well as a Pathan cap with a "pagri" on it, and it was with these materials that Dy. Inspector Hampton started investigation. The investigation ultimately culminated in the arrest of the first accused at the Police Station and of accused No. 2 (who was his wife) at the G. T. Hospital where she was under treatment for fractures on her left leg.

Further investigation revealed that the second accused had gone to the pictures with the deceased on the night previous to the alleged murder and that in the early hours of 21st July she had been seen near the building occupied by the deceased and the prosecution alleged that she could be identified "inter alia" by the injury to her leg. The first accused also was on visiting terms with the deceased.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and stated that they had no motive for the murder.

After several days of hearing the case is still unfinished. Over 32 witnesses have already been examined and several more are still to follow.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. E. B. Ghaswala instructed by the Public Prosecutor Mr. N. K. Petigara appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy with Mr. E. M. Pereira appeared for the first accused.

Mr. B. I. Boovahariwala appeared for the second accused.

LEGISLATION FOR LABOUR UPLIFT

Mudaliar's Talks With Employers' Representatives

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce and Labour Member, Government of India, met representatives of the Employers Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers at a conference here this morning and discussed with them, for nearly two hours, certain labour legislations proposed to be introduced in the Central Assembly.

These include the proposed amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, holidays with pay, the extension of legislation to labour employed in commercial establishments and the extension of maternity benefits to women employed in coal mines.

The conference adjourned for lunch to meet again in the afternoon when the question of bringing A.R.P. experts from England in order to impart A.R.P. training to the working class in the country will be discussed.

Sir Homi Modi, the Hon. Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. J. B. Ross, Mr. R. J. Griffiths, Mr. D. V. Bulloch, Sir F. E. James, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary) represented the Employers' Federation of India, while Sir Shri Ram, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai Mr. A. L. Ojha, Lala Padampat Singhania, Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. Gurusaran Lal, Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha, Mr. Karamchand Thappar and Mr. D. G. Mulherkar (Secretary), represented the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers.—A. P.

COUNTERFEITED ASPRO COUPONS

Press Proprietor And Blockmaker Fined

The proprietor of a press and a blockmaker were sentenced today by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively on being found guilty on charges of printing and selling counterfeit Aspro coupons.

The accused were alleged to have printed counterfeit Aspro coupons for purposes of cheating and sold them. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Another man, who was arrested in connection with the offence was acquitted.

SURRENDERS TO POLICE AFTER SIX MONTHS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sakur Babamiya, who escaped from the Princess St. Police Station in July last, surrendered to the police yesterday.

The accused was placed this morning before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be remanded to custody.

'Kesari-Mahratta' Diamond Jubilee

POONA, Jan. 5.

The Diamond Jubilee of the 'Kesari-Mahratta' institution founded in 1881 by the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was celebrated this evening by holding a public meeting at the Tilak Smarak Mandir. Mr. M. S. Aney presided.

Peep Into India's Medieval History

(Continued from Page 10)

passports), "Tashih Namas" (muster certificates), "Dastaks" (orders for payment of revenue), "Ibra Namas" (certificates of relief from payment), "Tasdiqs" (attestations of rights and claims by the state authorities), "Mahzar Namas" (public attestations of certain facts in the interest of the persons concerned), "Faisal Namas" (court judgments). It is only the documents of the Mughal period which are generally available, but a systematic search may bring to light this kind of evidence pertaining to the period of earlier dynasties also. Written as these documents are on paper, which is easily liable to decay and destruction, they are fast disappearing, and the want of interest in them on the part of Indian scholars has made the matter all the more deplorable. The apathy to which they have been subjected can be judged from the fact that a collection of 28 very interesting and rare Mughal documents was offered to me lately for sale, but all my efforts to induce any literary institution to purchase them failed. The official documents supply valuable information concerning administrative procedure about which historical works are mostly silent; their importance cannot be denied.

INSCRIPTIONS AND COINS

Epigraphy and numismatics are the subjects allied to history. Thanks to the operation of the Treasure Trove Act, ancient coins are collected in museums and other institutions which are on the distribution list of the government. A few museums have published catalogues of the collection of coins in their possession, but in others they are being accumulated without any arrangement for cataloguing them and bringing them to the notice of the students of history. The importance of the study of coins in connection with history needs no comment from me, and I would urge that the huge hoards of the medieval coins which lie in various cabinets awaiting scientific treatment should receive an early attention from the numismatists and historians of the country.

STRUCTURAL MONUMENTS

The civilization and culture of a period manifest themselves more pronouncedly in its architecture. By the time that the Muslims laid the foundation of an empire in the country, Islamic architecture had acquired a fundamental character adapted to their religious and social needs, and they freely introduced its characteristic forms in the buildings which they constructed here. Indigenous Hindu architecture had already reached the highest stage of perfection, and the fusion of the two styles is noticeable in the buildings of medieval India. The Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture were based on two different principles, the former being trabeate consisting in flat roofs, architraves and columns, while the latter was arcuate, comprising domes, vaults and arches. The buildings erected by the Muslims include features of both these styles, and their mural decoration containing inscriptions beautifully carved or inlaid, arabesques, geometric designs, and diapers indicate a marked departure from the indigenous art. Numerous monuments of this period are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country and a systematic study of them throws a light on the culture, art, social and religious ideals and economic condition of their builders. I will venture in this contest to suggest a further extension of our field of investigation. The hoary grandeur of our medieval monuments has drawn public attention towards them to the exclusion of the habitations of ordinary folks. If we are to build a people's history, this shortcoming will have to be made up by a critical study of the plan and lay-out of private houses, which tell us a good deal about the most perplexing problems of the social life of the middle ages, e.g., the amount of seclusion required among women of various classes and communities, the relations of masters and servants, the extent of security provided by the state.

FOLKLORE AND RURAL SONGS

Folklore and rural songs are one of the chief sources of information about the social life, customs and religious beliefs of the common people among whom, related from father to son, they have been preserved in memory. Composed in local dialect and crude in style, the express spontaneous feelings and emotions free from affectation and conventionality. Those of us who have any experience of village life know that the recitation of folklore and the singing of rural songs are the favourite pastime of our villagers; and since they vary according to the local traditions, the caste and the faith of the people concerned, they are innumerable in type and character. The same is the case with Festivals and Ceremonies of India which throw a light on our subject. Such records, non-literary but accurate, offer an immense material for research to the students interested in the social history of the country. Hinduism, as Alberuni remarked long ago, is a religion of joyfulness, and its ceremonies are deeply rooted in the life of the people. In other countries the collection of folklore has made a profound contribution to the rebuilding of the past. It should be the same in India. But there is not much time to lose. The advance of education is working havoc with this unwritten lore, and unless it is collected and put into writing within the next generation or two, it will be altogether lost.

MANGROL RULER ABDICATES

MANGROL, Jan. 5.

The Sheikh Sahib of Mangrol has issued a proclamation abdicating in favour of the heir-apparent, who assumed the reigns of Government yesterday.

The Pir Saheb of Mangrol is a descendant of Sultan Ibrahim-bin-Adham, King of Kabul, Balkh and Bukhara (Central Asia), who renounced his kingdom and crown for the service of God and humanity and afterwards was known among Muslims as a saint. He has a large following of more than 4,00,000 of people belonging to all castes.

The Pir is a man of culture. He ascended the 'gadi' in 1915 and since then he has tried his best to foster unity between Hindus and Muslims.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1941

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FAR EAST NEWS REEL

JAPAN GIVES UP SOUTH SEA VENTURE!

Moscow Puts The Break On "New Order" In East: Assurance To Chungking: Prisoners As Chinese Propagandists

SHANGHAI.

Japan has given up the southern movement by force owing to the refusal of the Japanese navy to take part in such a venture, it is reliably learned here.

The navy's indifference is due to the failure of the Tokyo Foreign Office to sign a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, while a stronger reason is that in case the navy leaves the home waters for the Dutch East Indies and other South Seas possessions, it will be exposed to the attacks of the American navy.

An overwhelming American opinion is that the best time to attack and destroy the Japanese fleet is when it leaves home bases for southern ventures, for nothing can be done if the Japanese follow the Italian example of hugging closely its own shores.

At any rate informed circles believe that Japan is far too divided internally to proceed further with her dreams of an Empire for sometime.

Some quarters in Washington claim to have received private information that division between Japanese army and navy continues to widen and that recently a fear of another army revolt such as the 1936 uprising has caused several warships to be placed in Tokyo bay with their guns commanding army establishments on shore.

Japanese Confession

PEIPING:—Cutting three of North China's trunk railways, Chinese troops served notice on the Japanese army of occupation that the fourth winter of Sino-Japanese hostilities will not be as quiet as the Japanese have predicted.

Despite major drives against the Chinese divisions in Shansi province conducted by the Japanese last summer, the spokesman of the Imperial Army in Peiping ruefully admitted to the International News Service that the latest check-up on Chinese armed regulars in that province indicated that there are as many Chinese soldiers in Shansi to-day as there were one year ago.

The Japanese claimed to have killed thousands of Chinese during the summer fighting. Thus their admission can only mean that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has successfully sent fresh forces across the Yellow River into Shansi, a province which the Japanese overran just three years ago for the first time. Since then it has been a continuous battlefield.

In addition to damaging bridges on the Peiping-Hankow and Shihchiachwang-Taiyuan Railways, armed Chinese managed to penetrate Japanese lines on the important Peiping-Mukden Railway, main link between North China and Japan, and remove rails in face of closest Japanese military watchfulness.

While none of these breaks held up traffic for more than a few days, nevertheless it was disquieting to the Japanese army and had a heartening effect upon the Chinese civic population in occupied North China. Likewise it gave the lie to Japanese sponsored Chinese regimes that all was peaceful and that the war against Japan was both useless and finished.

As the Chinese winter offensive registered its initial blow in North China, Wang Ching-wei, chief of the Japanese-sponsored, rebel "National Government" at Nanking, indulged in a bit of wishful thinking. He said:

"I am sure that the near future will witness the advent of peace".

Countering that came the fighting words of General Kwan Ling-chen, warrior who has faced the Japanese on the battlefield all the way from the Great Wall to Hunan province where his troops are on the front lines.

"China has been fighting three years without her army being crushed or her resources exhausted. China is prepared to continue fighting for three years more and if necessary for thirty more years".

"China will win without a decisive battle, while Japan will be defeated without fighting," he asserted. "Japan is being steadily exhausted in man-power and resources, while her enemies are growing steadily stronger, and one day these enemies will defeat Japan without fighting". General Kwan declared.

Army Dissatisfaction

SHIUKWAN: — Dissatisfaction arose among the Japanese troops of the fifth division in Hainan Island owing to the rejection of their clamour to go home after two years service from Nomonhan to Nanning, according to reliable reports.

Two unit commanders committed suicide, as they headed the petition for transfer back home. War weariness among the Japanese troops is said to be gaining momentum.

Back To Nanking In Six Months!

SHANGHAI:—According to the Chungking correspondent of the "North-China Daily News", developments are so favourable to free China that the seat of the National Government may move back to Nanking after six months.

Chungking authorities have received assurances from Moscow that it will not enter into any non-aggression pact with Japan nor cease further assistance to China.

The correspondent quoted military authorities as believing that the Japanese may soon evacuate Ichang, for the present skirmishes to the west of that town are intended to cover the retreat of the main force from the Yangtse port.

Prisoners Of War Speak

HONGKONG:—Seven Japanese prisoners of war, former soldiers in Emperor Hirohito's army, arrived in Shaokwan, war-time provincial capital of Kwangtung, not crest-fallen and closely guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets but in the best of spirits.

Moreover they were given an enthusiastic welcome by the Chinese people, who regarded them as conquering heroes, according to a Shaokwan report.

Led by Sub-Lieut. Masafu Sakamoto, this group of Japanese are now engaged against war. In an address given under the auspices of the International Peace Campaign, Lieut. Sakamoto declared that the people in Japan were much bitter against the militarists who brought about the war in China in the expectation of over-running the country in a few months.

CHUNGKING:—Progress in reconstruction in free China is steadily pushing ahead despite the war. The latest improvement in communication is direct wireless telephone communication between this city and Shangyao in Kiangsi.

This war-time capital is already in radiophone communication with Kweilin in Kwangsi and Kangting in Sikang.

About 60,000 residents are returning to Nanning, Kwangsi, and more will come back in the next several days.

Three river launches are resuming between Nanning and Lungchow to the west and Wuchow to the east.

Japan And U. S.

SHANGHAI:—Japanese desire to appease the United States through the new Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, is inspired by the fact that he is personally acquainted with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it was revealed by Tokyo reports.

Their acquaintance dates back to the time when the President was Assistant Secretary of Navy and Nomura was naval attache at the Japanese embassy. Another point in the Admiral's favour is that he can speak fluent English.

The formal appointment by the Konoe Cabinet of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to the United States is regarded by qualified observers here as a means to conciliate the United States, as the Tokyo Asahi pointed out that the Admiral has many friends in the United States.

That paper took pains to repeat that the Tripartite pact is not aimed at the United States, "but some don't seem to get over that notion". The Asahi said that Japan cannot close its eyes to the danger of Japan-American friction.—International News Agency.

SHARP ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ITALIANS AND INDIANS

STORY OF NIGHT ATTACK IN KASSALA AND SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-THRUST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

While Italian prisoners in thousands are being taken in Egypt and Libya, Italian East Africa has also been contributing its quota of captured personnel and equipment. Strenuous efforts have been made by the enemy, particularly on the Eritrean-Sudan border to relieve the constant harassing pressure to which the garrison of Kassala is being exposed by the intrepid activities of our mobile patrols.

A SHARP ENCOUNTER

A striking example of Italian tactics to counter the penetration of our patrols on the flanks and even to the rear of Kassala occurred the other day and resulted in a sharp action to the north-west of the town. Enemy forces made a determined night attack on mobile Indian troops who were then established in a cluster of hills near the Eritrean border. Supported by artillery fire from behind their own frontier, the enemy advanced from the southeast and succeeded in temporarily evicting our troops from one piquet.

Reserves of the unit, however, made a skilful advance in the darkness through scrub and prevented the enemy from making any further headway. Meanwhile a counter-attack was rapidly organised and took place at dawn. Indian troops succeeded in outflanking the enemy forces and within a few hours the main resistance and captured over 140 prisoners. Desultory fighting continued in the afternoon, but before dark the position had been consolidated and a further 100 prisoners taken.

SIR SIKANDAR'S VISIT

Major Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan has just completed a visit to the Sudan, where he met representatives of all Indian units now in that country. He told them that they were not only fighting the King's battle, but no less the battle of their motherland and they would return victorious. He remarked that he was glad to see Indian troops in the Sudan in such good heart and health. The units engaged in the recent battles he said "have done splendidly and apart from the courage and skill displayed, numerous acts of individual gallantry will, when full details are published, reveal that our troops lived up to the highest tradition of the Indian army with its reputation for clean and brave fighting."—A. P.

Peep Into India's Medieval History

Maulvi Zafar Hasan Points Out How Lime And Stone Speak Of Fusion Of Hindu And Muslim Cultures

In the course of his presidential address to the Medieval India Section of the Indian History Congress Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan said:—

My official work has been devoted primarily to the study of past records embodied in stone and brick and lime, but I have realised very keenly that in order to understand the true character of an age, the manifestations of the human spirit should be studied in all their phrases from the view-point of their underlying unity; and in my humble way I have attempted to contribute to the study of written records also. But I do not lay claim to any revolutionary researches in the subject.

RICH IN EVENTS

The medieval period of Indian history as is well-known, is very rich in political and social events, viz., the introduction and establishment of Muslim rule in the country; the administrative policy of the rulers, their religious beliefs and social ideals, their civilization and culture; the influence of Islam on the indigenous Hindu society, its civilization, culture and religion; and lastly the reciprocal influence of the two civilizations on one another, and their development side by side, without the absorption of one in the other but with the development of many common features as a result of their intimate contact in the same land. The immense material which the period offers for the study of the cause and effects of these events lends it all the more importance and interest. There are few countries in the world in which the records of the Middle Ages are so abundant.

MISLEADING TERM

During the Muslim supremacy in India, which lasted for more than six centuries and a half as many as seven dynasties rose to power one after another and ruled the central empire of Delhi, while several independent monarchies and principalities sprang up from time to time in the distant provinces. Many of these rulers made it a point to have official histories of their reigns and of their dynasties compiled on the basis of government records. The term "Chronicle" which European writers have sometimes applied to such works, is in my humble opinion misleading. They are not hearsay stories, like the chronicles of medieval Europe, but approved official publications, explaining the view-point of the government of the day and describing the achievements by which those governments expected to leave their mark on the history of mankind. These official histories are almost continuous from the "Tarikh-i-Yamini" of Sultan Mahmud to the "Siyarul Mutakhkhirin," the last being an attempt of the East India Company to maintain the traditions of its predecessors. Along with these official histories, which are generally rich in details and accurate in facts but suffer from that 'tendency to propaganda' which a government as government finds it hard to resist, we have fortunately also inherited histories written by private individuals, who often found themselves in opposition to the policy of the state. The modern critic is, therefore, in a position to form an independent opinion by a comparison of the two records, which differ not so much in their account of facts as in their interpretations.

In addition to these political histories, which confine themselves to affairs in which governments are interested, we have a mass of material throwing light on the every day life of the people and the social system under which they lived.

HISTORICAL SPIRIT AMONG MUSLIMS

The historical spirit among the Muslims was developed by one of the earliest intellectual enterprises they had to undertake—the collection of Hadeeses or the sayings and traditions of the Holy Prophet. The great scholars who took this delicate work in hand had to be extremely careful in accepting and rejecting the Hadeeses attributed to the Prophet, and their work required a careful examination and enunciation of the canons of historical evidence. In researches appertaining to secular subjects, adherence to these canons was not possible, perhaps not necessary; nevertheless, the principles laid down for them served also as an objective criterion of reference in all subjects in years to come. No event, unless properly authenticated, was admitted as correct, and the chief merit of a historian was his truthfulness and reliability. Generalisation from human experience was considered at first to be the task of the moralist; the historian, as such had to stick to the plain narration of facts. Gradually, however, the two functions were fused into one and an attempt was made to study history in a scientific manner.

With the advent of the Muslims the art of writing history systematically was introduced in India, but it took some time before the taste for it developed in this country. Evidently, at the beginning of the Muslim rule in India the task of compiling historical records was confined to those who were directly connected with the court and entrusted with that work by their royal masters, and this accounts for the paucity of contemporary works by Indian historians relating to the early Muslim dynasties. Matters however slowly improved, and under the Mughal Emperors, who had an inherent aptitude for history, a real scientific spirit was created in the country. Most histories written in their time were the work of private persons, including Hindus, who notwithstanding the disadvantage of the foreign Persian language make an appreciable contribution to the wealth of the historical literature of the period.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Foreign invasions and internal disturbances have caused wholesale destruction of the State archives of the country and robbed us of our official records. What is available now consists of copies of certain classes of documents that had been issued to the individuals concerned. Those which have come to my notice include "Farmans" (royal mandates), "Sanads" (grants), "Parwanas" (letters of appointment, etc.), "Robkars" (state orders), "Parwana-i-Rahdari" (permits or

(Continued on page 9 Col. 1)

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

I've just had a letter from a friend in Hollywood, California, U. S. A. (Put nasal twang on California to get what I mean.) She writes: "Next week there will be a splash when Korda's "Thief of Baghdad" has its world premiere—the proceeds to go to the British War Fund. The 'little native boy' will be there swathed in bright turbans and will probably say just 'yus' and 'non'. Sabu has yet to meet me and I rather dislike seeing him as I am told he is quite spoilt. Korda, of course, plays the fatherly colonist. Sabu has a brother who forgets everything and can hardly speak English. He is manager of Sabu's business. Why all this on the small boy—well at least he is better than the scores of poor, starved Indian boys, who first came here as 'stoodents' and then decide to become Master Vithal—Actor—M.D., F.M. (Failed Matric). Poor blokes! They are a case. They get a paltry ten dollars every now and again as extras".

The letter goes on: "The other day I nearly broke my radio when a man said that the British Ambassador 'Lord Lo-thigh-ian' etc. etc. Another time they were giving speeches from some English text and had a Brooklyn gent do the part of the Hinglishman! Of course here at the studios they naively believe that all Englishmen—the ones like our Anglo-Indians have to have a very thick cockney accent! If they could get a load of the—'hat the bloody muns' and other chi-chi items..."

Boy, reading that letter made you feel as fresh as if you'd dipped into a cool pond on a hot summer day. Why can't some of our girls over here write letters like that?

Stop press—stop all presses—(and free advert)—the show at the Regal is the best thing of its kind that has come to town. That pair of sleek negros shuffling their feet and Carmen Miranda wriggling like a snake...it's the genuine thing.

A correspondent writes: "Having read your invitation in the Half-Column, we are in a hurry to write, but, my dear Dim, have you given an advanced order for a bigger waste paper basket?" The answer is "I have" and am using it.

TORIKHEL LEADER FIRED ON

BANNU, Jan. 6.

The body of Jiwalal of Dum Dum, kidnapped from a taxi on December 24, has been found and taken by his relatives to Peshawar.

Khan Bahadur Shahzarkhan, a leader of Torikhel Waziris, while coming to Bannu from North Waziristan was fired on by Sardar Mohdkhel, outlaw, and his party near Saidigi, he escaped unhurt. His car received bullet marks.

Surandarsingh, and four others taken away from near Latambar, are at Moosatalbar in the hands of Gao and his party.

Persons kidnapped from Bazar Ahmed Khan village are reported to be at Larima under the custody of Bariam, the notorious Daur outlaw.—A. P.

Indian Pilgrims Safely Reach Jeddah

CAIRO, Jan. 5.

Pilgrims to Mecca from India arriving at the Arabian port of Jeddah at present total 5084, according to an announcement here.

Two ships the "Islami" and the "Rahmani" have just arrived at Jeddah from Bombay after an uneventful voyage carrying 2,455 Pilgrims.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A HIDDEN MENACE

THE MISSING SON

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